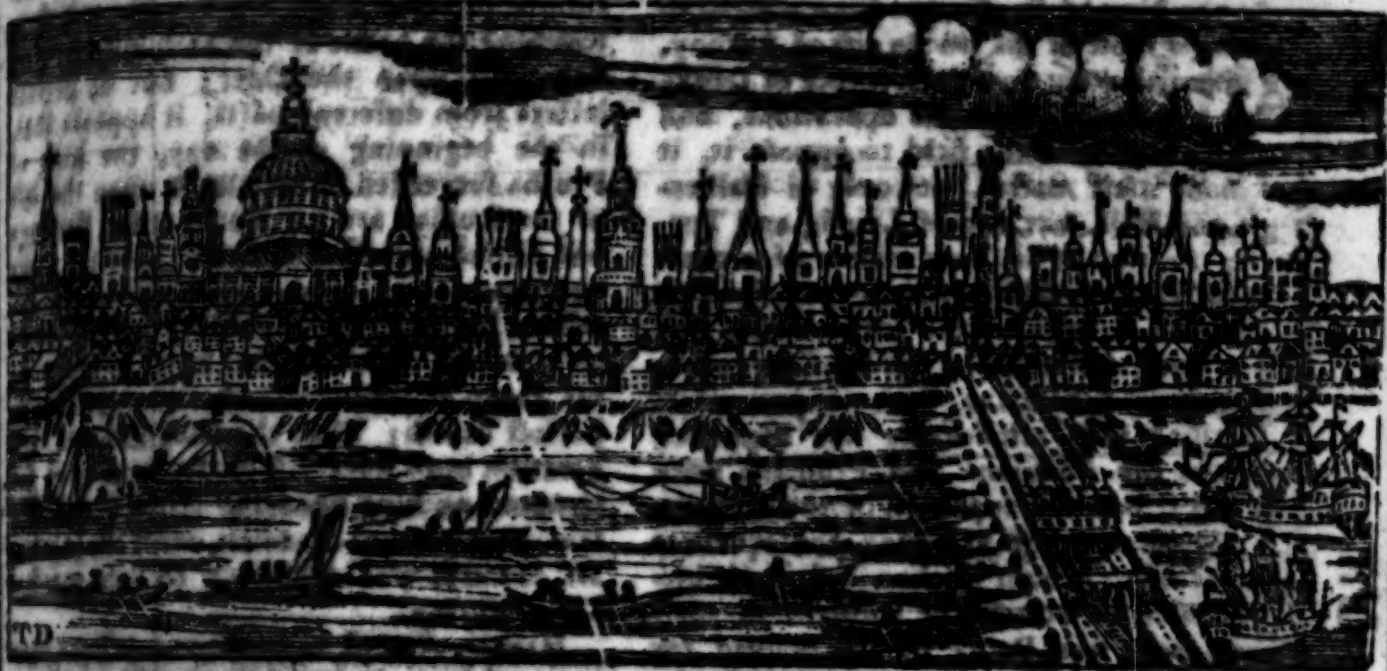


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Peter-Notter-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



# PRICES of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Market	Commodity	Unit	Price	Market	Commodity	Unit	Price
London	Wheat	q	22 2s 6d	London	Wheat	q	22 2s 6d
London	Barley	q	16 1s 6d	London	Barley	q	16 1s 6d
London	Oats	q	12 1s 6d	London	Oats	q	12 1s 6d
London	Rye	q	14 1s 6d	London	Rye	q	14 1s 6d
London	Peas	q	18 1s 6d	London	Peas	q	18 1s 6d
London	Beans	q	20 1s 6d	London	Beans	q	20 1s 6d
London	Lentils	q	22 1s 6d	London	Lentils	q	22 1s 6d
London	Mustard	q	24 1s 6d	London	Mustard	q	24 1s 6d
London	Flax	q	26 1s 6d	London	Flax	q	26 1s 6d
London	Hemp	q	28 1s 6d	London	Hemp	q	28 1s 6d
London	Wool	q	30 1s 6d	London	Wool	q	30 1s 6d
London	Silk	q	32 1s 6d	London	Silk	q	32 1s 6d
London	Cotton	q	34 1s 6d	London	Cotton	q	34 1s 6d
London	Iron	q	36 1s 6d	London	Iron	q	36 1s 6d
London	Steel	q	38 1s 6d	London	Steel	q	38 1s 6d
London	Copper	q	40 1s 6d	London	Copper	q	40 1s 6d
London	Lead	q	42 1s 6d	London	Lead	q	42 1s 6d
London	Zinc	q	44 1s 6d	London	Zinc	q	44 1s 6d
London	Gold	q	46 1s 6d	London	Gold	q	46 1s 6d
London	Silver	q	48 1s 6d	London	Silver	q	48 1s 6d
London	Diamonds	q	50 1s 6d	London	Diamonds	q	50 1s 6d
London	Gems	q	52 1s 6d	London	Gems	q	52 1s 6d
London	Crystals	q	54 1s 6d	London	Crystals	q	54 1s 6d
London	Stones	q	56 1s 6d	London	Stones	q	56 1s 6d
London	Shells	q	58 1s 6d	London	Shells	q	58 1s 6d
London	Corals	q	60 1s 6d	London	Corals	q	60 1s 6d
London	Seashells	q	62 1s 6d	London	Seashells	q	62 1s 6d
London	Conch	q	64 1s 6d	London	Conch	q	64 1s 6d
London	Amber	q	66 1s 6d	London	Amber	q	66 1s 6d
London	Ivory	q	68 1s 6d	London	Ivory	q	68 1s 6d
London	Whalebone	q	70 1s 6d	London	Whalebone	q	70 1s 6d
London	Periwinkle	q	72 1s 6d	London	Periwinkle	q	72 1s 6d
London	Nautilus	q	74 1s 6d	London	Nautilus	q	74 1s 6d
London	Ammonite	q	76 1s 6d	London	Ammonite	q	76 1s 6d
London	Trilobite	q	78 1s 6d	London	Trilobite	q	78 1s 6d
London	Crinoid	q	80 1s 6d	London	Crinoid	q	80 1s 6d
London	Brachiopod	q	82 1s 6d	London	Brachiopod	q	82 1s 6d
London	Trilobite	q	84 1s 6d	London	Trilobite	q	84 1s 6d
London	Crinoid	q	86 1s 6d	London	Crinoid	q	86 1s 6d
London	Brachiopod	q	88 1s 6d	London	Brachiopod	q	88 1s 6d
London	Trilobite	q	90 1s 6d	London	Trilobite	q	90 1s 6d
London	Crinoid	q	92 1s 6d	London	Crinoid	q	92 1s 6d
London	Brachiopod	q	94 1s 6d	London	Brachiopod	q	94 1s 6d
London	Trilobite	q	96 1s 6d	London	Trilobite	q	96 1s 6d
London	Crinoid	q	98 1s 6d	London	Crinoid	q	98 1s 6d
London	Brachiopod	q	100 1s 6d	London	Brachiopod	q	100 1s 6d





# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1759.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the  
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.  
Continued from p. 403.*

**H**OWEVER, notwithstanding the insufficiency of their intrenchment, the colonel, and the men under his command, bravely resolved to defend themselves to the last man, and by their shot killed a great number of the enemy, tho' with considerable loss to themselves, as their intrenchments were but a poor defence against the shot of the besiegers, who never fired without taking aim, and sheltered themselves as much as they could behind the adjacent trees, as no care had been taken to cut down and clear the woods within shot of the trenches; nor had the besieged any shelter from an incessant rain, but were obliged to stand in their trenches, which were at last half full of water. Yet in this condition they defended themselves till eight o'clock at night, when M. Villier, seeing what desperate men he had to deal with, to save his own people, offered them an honourable capitulation, and by twelve the terms were agreed on, which, as they are very curious, and shew how careful the French were to throw the blame of the war upon us, and to make it be thought that we were the aggressors, I shall give the reader at full length, as follows:

*CAPITULATION granted by M. De Villier, Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of his most Christian Majesty, to the English Troops actually in the Fort of Necessity, which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions, July 3, at eight o'clock at night, 1754, viz.*

AS our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in September, 1759.

amity, but only to revenge the assassination which has been done on one of our officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing; as also to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the king my master: Upon these considerations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the English that are in the said fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably to his own country, and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French; and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the savages that are with us.

2. It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a swivel gun, being willing to shew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as soon as the articles are signed by the one part and the other, they strike the English colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go to make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

6. And as the English have few oxen or horses, they are free to hide their effects, and come and search for them when they have met with their horses; and that they may, for this end, have guardi-ans in what number they please, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this side of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the English have in their power an officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made in the assassination of the Sieur de Jamonville, that they promise

PRICE OF STOCKS & LETTERS



mise to send them back with safeguard to the fort du Genes, situated on the Euse River. And for surety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vambram and Robert Stobo, both captains, shall be put as hostages till the arrival of the Canadians and French above-mentioned.

We oblige ourselves on our side to give an escort to return in safety these two officers, we promise our French in two months and half at farthest. A duplicate being made upon one of the posts of our blockade the day above.

CON. VILLIER.

From this capitulation one may likewise see how far the French extend their claims; for they now contend that we have no right to trade with any of the Indians, much less to establish any plantations, to the west of the Alleganey and Apalachian mountains. One would really think this nation has been asleep, or under some fascination, ever since the treaty of Utrecht.

Whether this was looked on as an hostility on either side is what I do not know. Our commissioners, at least the chief of them, Mr. Shirley, had retired from Paris the preceding Year; but the ambassadors continued at the respective courts, and by their means we continued to negotiate. The French would certainly have continued to negotiate as long as we continued not to oppose them in the incroachments they intended to make upon us in America, and not to disturb them in fortifying themselves in those they had already made. But, luckily for us, our Ohio company had too much interest with some of our ministers to permit either. The country about Fort du Quesne was what they had set their hearts upon, and was, indeed, a most desirable morsel; but it was first to be purchased from the Indians, which before seemed to have been forgot; and it was now to be recovered from the French. Of the former, the Indians themselves put us in mind; for they had openly declared their resentment of the survey before-mentioned, made by Mr. Gist, and some of those that then inhabited this very country, tho' formerly our friends, if not our subjects, afterwards joined the French, and were very active against us; and the French had now given us a feeling proof that it was not to be recovered from them by negotiation. These events were foreseen, and therefore, when the orders before mentioned were sent to Virginia, some more vigorous measures were resolved on; and it was resolved to gain some sort of right by purchase from the Indians; but the great difficulty was how

to get our numerous distinct colonies to join in the execution of any one vigorous measure; and it was certain that they would not all contribute towards the price that was to be paid to the Indians for the purchase, as they never had a general council, or a general purse. However, it was resolved to attempt overcoming both these difficulties, and for this purpose a general meeting of the governors and chief men of most of our colonies was appointed to be held this summer at Albany, to which the Iroquois, or Six Nations, as we call them, were invited.

At this meeting some deputies from the northern Iroquois attended, but none from those nations that then inhabited the banks of the Ohio, nor can I find that they were ever invited, which was the more necessary, as the dependence of the Indian nations upon one another is very variable and uncertain; yet, nevertheless, at this assembly the commissioners pretended to enter into a treaty with those Indian chiefs that attended, for the purchase of a vast extent of country, reaching from the western settlements of Pennsylvania, as far as the lake Erie, then running westward along the coast of that lake beyond all the French forts and Indian settlements upon the river Ohio, and from thence southward as far as the northern boundaries of Virginia and Maryland; so that it was computed to contain about seven millions of square acres, and consequently contains a greater number of square acres than are contained in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. What was to be paid for this valuable purchase, or who was to pay it, does not appear; but the Indian chiefs present were by ways and means induced to agree to the treaty. This, however, like French treaties, signified nothing; for the nations of those very chiefs refused to confirm what they had done; and the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, who then inhabited the Banks of the Ohio, not only refused to confirm this treaty, but took occasion from thence to join the French, and to declare war against the English. These nations had indeed before several grounds of complaint against our people; for they had been driven from their habitations in New Jersey and Pennsylvania by methods which were not perhaps altogether justifiable, at least such as they thought so, having openly complained that they were cheated out of their possessions by fraud and forgery. However, in 1755 they were willing to have come



to a treaty with us, and actually sent a solemn message both to Virginia and Pennsylvania to solicit our assistance against the French. But this treaty at Albany, which was concluded without so much as inviting them to the congress, though the very lands they were in possession of were thereby conveyed to us, confirmed them in the belief of what the French had industriously inculcated, That they, the French, only intended to erect a few forts in their country for the security of trade, whereas nothing would satisfy the English but driving them quite out of the country, and planting it with their own people. This made it very easy afterwards for the French to prevail with these nations to declare war against us; and even the other nations of the Iroquois seemed not to be so zealous in our interest as they used to be; for they all complained, that in our former war against France we persuaded them to declare war, and yet, when we thought fit to make peace, we took no care of them in the treaty, but left them to make peace with the French in the best manner they could; a notion which they could not have conceived if any of our governors in America had been at the pains to explain the matter fully to them, tho' for this purpose it were to be wished that the word Allies, or Auxiliaries, had been inserted in the first article of the last treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle.

At this Albany assembly, the commissioners were unanimously of opinion, that an union of all the British colonies was become absolutely necessary; and it was said, that a plan for this purpose was accordingly drawn up, in order to be laid before their respective constituents; but, if any such plan was drawn up, we do not hear that it has been approved of by any of the colonies, and it is probable that no such plan can ever be established but by an act of the British legislature. So that at this solemn assembly nothing was done but this famous treaty, for the purchase of an Indian country from those who had no right to it; and this, as might have been expected, had a very bad effect; for as to the plan of union proposed, it had no effect at all. The French continued quiet during the rest of this year in the possession of all their incroachments; our colony, at Halifax in Nova Scotia, continued to be almost daily disturbed by French Indians and rebel French; and tho' some French Indians had made an inroad into New Hampshire, and murdered some people, I do not find

that any of the other colonies gave themselves the least trouble about it.

Yet, notwithstanding all these French incroachments and hostilities, we seemed still to entertain some hopes of ending all disputes amicably by negotiation; for we did not recall our ambassador, the earl of Albemarle, from Paris, nor did we order the French Ambassador to depart from hence. The former was, however, recalled by a superior power, for he died at Paris Dec. 22, 1754. In both these our conduct would have been prudent if we had begun to prepare for war, either by augmenting our army, or increasing our navy; for nations, like private men, ought never to shew their teeth till they are just ready to bite; and perhaps it would have been the best method for rendering our negotiation effectual, as the French ministers, if they had common sense, could not but dread at that time an open rupture with this nation: But they still trusted to their superior power at land, and to the impossibility we were under of forming a confederacy sufficient for protecting his majesty's dominions in Germany. In this hope, which they thought well founded, they began early in the year 1755, or rather some time before the end of the year 1754, to prepare a strong squadron of men of war, and a number of transports to carry troops to America, for supporting the incroachments they had made, and probably to make larger and more considerable incroachments. And, as French power is never to be trusted to the sole restraint of French faith, our ministers wisely resolved, that this French Squadron should be accompanied, or soon after followed, by one of ours. For this purpose, on the 23d of January a proclamation was issued to encourage seamen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war, many of which were then just put in commission. By this proclamation 30s. bounty-money was offered to every able seaman between twenty and fifty years of age, and 40s. bounty-money to every ordinary seaman, who should enter voluntarily into the service; but no bounty-money was offered for any landman who should enter voluntarily, as if no landman could be of service in any station on board a ship of war; and very little time was allowed for either to enter, for the very same night a hot press for seamen was begun below bridge, and next day there was a warm press begun, every where in and about London, for Landmen, to man the guard ships, in the room of those seamen



seamen who might be removed on board the ships then put in commission, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition. But in this method of pressing custom has made a very great difference between landmen and seamen; for no landman can be pressed, unless he be some way under the character of a vagabond; whereas a seaman may be pressed, tho' he has never so certain and visible a settlement, or employment, and must serve, unless he be a voter at elections for members of parliament, even tho' he be but just returned, and not yet landed, from a West-India or East-India voyage, and the squadron fitting out designed for, perhaps, the Baltick, or the Bay of St. Lawrence.

About the same time a hot press for seamen was begun at all the out ports; and yet great difficulty was found to man all the ships we had occasion for, because we were to provide not only an equal squadron to attend the French to America, but also another squadron equal to any the French could then fit out, to protect our own coasts against any sudden insult; for every one knows that the French never give any notice or hint of an attack they design upon any of their neighbours, but, on the contrary, always pretend some reason for their preparations different from that they have really in *petto*.

This difficulty was the occasion of a new proclamation's being published, the 3th of next month, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, his majesty's natural-born subjects, from the service of all foreign princes and states, and prohibiting such persons from entering into their service; for increasing the bounty to 3l. for able seamen, and 40s. for ordinary seamen; and for granting a reward of 40s. to any person that should discover any able seaman, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman, who had secreted themselves, so as that such seamen should be taken for his majesty's service, by any sea officer employed for raising men. This last was a new expedient, and one of the best that could be thought of; for when a press is expected many of our seamen retire into the country, or are concealed in the alehouses, sloop shops, chandler's shops, and other such places, where they are lodged until the press be over: But this expedient raised in them a very reasonable jealousy, that, for the sake of the reward, they would be discovered and betrayed by those very people by whom they were concealed; and consequently, with-

out doubt, induced many of them to come and enter voluntarily.

Beside these public rewards, the people were so sensible of the danger to which our trade and plantations were exposed, and so zealous for strengthening the hands of our government, that many of our seaport towns gave, at their own expence, an additional reward to every seaman that should come and enter voluntarily at their port; and yet with all this it was a long time before we could sufficiently man such a number of ships of war as we then thought it necessary to fit out; which was very surprising, considering that at the end of last war, but in the year 1748, we had in the government's and the privateer service at least 60000 seamen and marines, besides those in the merchant service, which was then fully supplied. What numbers of good seamen must we in seven years have lost by the imprudent methods, and some of them, I must say, cruel methods, taken at the end of that war, in discharging our seamen; and those methods were the more imprudent, as the terms of the treaty were such, that no man could be so blind as not to foresee that they would produce a new war in a very few years, unless he supposed that God Almighty would, in a miraculous method, reform the manners of the court of Versailles, and inspire their future ministers with political maxims quite different from any they had ever before pursued.

As his majesty, in his speech at the beginning of the session, had very wisely avoided giving the least hint of an expected war, or of any necessity for warlike preparations, no more than 11000 seamen had been voted for the service of 1755, or provided for by parliament; but, as long before the end of March a much greater number had been taken into the service, on the 25th of that month his majesty sent a message to the parliament, to inform them, that the situation of affairs made it requisite to augment his forces by sea and land, and to take such other measures as might best tend to preserve the general peace of Europe, and to secure the just rights and possessions of his crown in America. This message produced most loyal addresses from both houses, and the house of commons voted a million for the purposes mentioned in the message, which added to the alacrity of our preparations; and indeed nothing was omitted that could be thought of for expediting our preparations by sea; a very large number of capital ships were put in commission,



commission, and as soon as possible fitted out; and on the 17th of April admiral Boscawen sailed from Plymouth with 11 ships of the line and a frigate.

What his orders were remain as yet a secret. One thing is certain, that he was ordered to sail for the coasts of North America; but many still think, that when he sailed his orders were not to attack the Brest squadron, but only to take care that it should not attack any of our settlements in that part of the world; and for this opinion they give this reason, that if we had been then resolved to have attacked the Brest squadron, or to have prevented its sailing, we might have blocked it up in that harbour, or we might have attacked it presently after its sailing out, where we would have been much more certain of meeting with it than we could be in the open ocean, or in the foggy seas of North America. Be this as it will, the admiral certainly sailed towards the north seas of America; and on the 6th of May the French fleet sailed from Brest, without any interruption, under the command of M. Macnamara, an Irish gentleman, who was reckoned one of the best marine officers in the French service.

This fleet consisted of 25 ships of the line, some frigates, and some transport-vessels, with a great quantity of all sorts of warlike stores on board, and with 3 or 4000 regular troops for Canada and Cape-Breton, commanded by Baron Dieskau, a German, as several of the regiments were who were sent under his command. But ten of the line of battle ships were armed *en frigate*, as the French call it, that is to say, their lower deck guns had been taken out, to make them fit for being employed as transports. However, in this condition, the squadron would have been by much too strong for Admiral Boscawen's squadron; and, as we imagined they were all designed for America, Admiral Holbourne was ordered with six ships of the line and a frigate to join the former, and on the 16th of May sailed from Plymouth for that purpose. But it soon appeared, that we might have saved the trouble of this reinforcement; for M. Macnamara, with some of his line of battle full-armed ships, left the rest to pursue their voyage, and after cruising some time on the coasts of Spain and France, returned to Brest.

In the mean time, the other part of this squadron, under the command of M. Bois de Mothe, pursued their voyage for

America, and all got safe into Louisburgh, except the Alcide of 64 guns and 480 men, and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land forces on board. These two ships, having been, on the 9th of June, separated from the rest in a fog, fell in the next day, off Cape Race in Newfoundland, with the Dunkirk, Capt. Howe, now Lord Howe, and the Defiance, Capt. Andrewes, two 60 gun ships of Admiral Boscawen's squadron, when they were both taken, after an engagement which lasted near five hours; which seems to be a proof that the admiral had orders to attack the French squadron wherever he met with it; and if he had, it was lucky he did not meet with it before Macnamara separated from it; for he was not joined by Admiral Holbourne until the 21st of that month; so that both our squadrons might have been defeated had the French squadron kept all together, and engaged first the one, and then the other. But they again would have run some risk of meeting with the same fate, had they returned directly to Brest, as most of them would probably have done; for on the 21st of July Sir Edw. Hawke sailed from Portsmouth to cruise in the Bay of Biscay, with a strong squadron of line of battle ships, besides frigates.

We were indeed told, by private letters from Admiral Boscawen's squadron, that before Captain Howe attacked the two French ships, he required them to pay the usual compliment to the British flag, by lowering their own, and that it was upon their refusal to do so that he attacked and took them: But if the admiral had orders to require this compliment from every French ship he met with upon the Ocean, and to attack, and sink or take every ship that refused it, it was in effect the same with plain and direct orders to attack them as enemies to the crown and kingdom of Great-Britain, because the French never yielded to pay this compliment to the British flag, except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry the 4th of France was under a necessity to purchase her assistance against the league, at any rate she pleased to put upon it; and upon such occasions that wise queen always took particular care of the honour as well as the interest of her own kingdom.

It seems therefore evident that the admiral had orders, either direct or indirect, to attack the French squadron, and this is confirmed by what was doing about the same time with regard to the continent of America. Soon after the beginning of



this year 1755, the assembly of Massachusetts Bay in New England, who are never remiss in their duty upon the prospect of a war with France, passed an act prohibiting all correspondence with the French at Louisburgh; and early in the spring they raised a body of troops, which was transported to Nova Scotia, to assist Lieutenant-Governor Lawrence in driving the French from all the incroachments they had made upon that province. Accordingly, towards the end of May, the governor sent a large detachment of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, upon this service; and some frigates were dispatched up the bay of Fundy under the command of Capt. Rous, to give their assistance by sea. The troops, upon their advancing to the river Massachussetts, found their passage stoppt by a large number of regular troops, French rebels, and Indians, 450 of whom were posted in a blockhouse with cannon mounted on their side of that river, and the rest were posted in a strong breastwork of timber, by way of outwork to the blockhouse. But our troops attacked the breastwork with such spirit, that in an hour's time the enemy were obliged to fly, and leave them in possession of the breastwork; whereupon the garrison in the blockhouse deserted it, and left the passage of the river free. From hence our little army marched and attacked the French fort called Beau Sejour on the 12th of June, which they bombarded with such fury and effect, that the garrison thought fit to capitulate on the 16th, though they had 26 pieces of cannon mounted, and plenty of ammunition in the fort. The terms they obtained were, for the regulars to be carried to Louisburg, but not to bear arms in America for 6 months, and the French inhabitants to be pardoned, as they had been forced into the service. To this fort Col. Monckton gave the name of Cumberland, and next day he attacked and reduced the other French fort upon the river Gaspereau, which runs into Bay Verte, where he likewise found a large quantity of provisions and stores of all kinds, being the chief magazine for supplying the Indians and rebel French inhabitants with arms, ammunition, and every thing they had occasion for. The colonel intended next to have gone to reduce the new French fort at the mouth of the river St. John; but the French saved him the trouble, by abandoning the place, after demolishing, as far as they had time, all the works they had lately raised there; and in this whole expedition, by which

our colony in Nova Scotia was delivered from any future disturbance, we had but about 20 men killed, and about as many wounded.

[To be continued in our next.]

**A** S we have, this month, given the annexed accurate CHART of the River St. Laurence, from the Island of Anticosti to Lake Ontario, which the present attempt upon Quebec will render very useful and entertaining to our readers, we should naturally give some account of that river, its navigation, and the city of Quebec, capital of the French settlements in Canada: But our readers, by referring to former magazines, will find every thing anticipated that we could say of these matters: As for instance, in our volume for last year, p. 435, they will find Pere Charlevoix's geographical remarks on the River St. Laurence, with a Sheet Map of New England, Nova Scotia, &c. which will display the situation of that river with respect to all the bordering countries. In p. 200, of our present volume, they will find a full account of Quebec, with an elegant plan thereof. Of the former attempts upon that fortress, they have full relations in our volume for 1746, p. 315, 414, 679; 1748, p. 69, 81, 82; 1756, p. 138, 231. Accounts of Canada, its climate, soil, &c. in 1755, p. 285; 1756, p. 278, 279, 430, 431. It remains then, only, that we explain some particulars in the Map.—The traverse, or passage from Cape Torment into the south channel of Orleans Isle, is one of the most dangerous parts of the navigation of this river, of which we have therefore given a separate draught, as also of the Seven Islands and the Bay. Places fit for anchorage are marked with an anchor; Rocks, thus +: The dotted lines shew the track used in the river by the most experienced navigators, and the figures mark the soundings in fathoms, which were chiefly taken at low water. We have given, at the edge of the map, a sketch of the situation of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga; for the advices about the glorious reduction of which important places see forwards, at p. 496; and whatever relates to them, or the former unfortunate attack thereon, our readers will see, at large, by turning to our volume for 1755, p. 120, 121, and for 1758, p. 426—428, 474.

*We still remain in arrears to many of our ingenious correspondents, who shall soon be gratified.—The Song set to Music, and Dance, in our next.*



FRENCH FORTS IN ALABAMA



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1722, the assembly of Mass.  
 day in New England, who are  
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 sent colony in Nova Scotia



**A NEW CHART**  
*of the RIVER*  
**S<sup>T</sup>. LAWRENCE**  
*from the*  
**ISLAND of ANTICOSTI**  
*to*  
**LAKE ONTARIO**  
*By T. Kitchin Geog.*



History of the last Session of Parliament

The House of Commons met on the 11th of January 1801, and continued its sittings until the 10th of March 1802, when it was dissolved by the royal command.

The session was distinguished by the passage of several important bills, and the introduction of a new system of taxation. The most remarkable feature of the session was the introduction of the Bill for the Relief of the Poor, which was passed by a large majority. This bill was the result of a long and arduous struggle, and its passage was a great triumph for the friends of the poor. The bill provided for the relief of the poor by the establishment of a new system of taxation, and the introduction of a new system of relief. The bill was passed by a large majority, and its passage was a great triumph for the friends of the poor. The bill provided for the relief of the poor by the establishment of a new system of taxation, and the introduction of a new system of relief. The bill was passed by a large majority, and its passage was a great triumph for the friends of the poor.

The session was also distinguished by the passage of several other important bills, and the introduction of a new system of taxation. The most remarkable feature of the session was the introduction of the Bill for the Relief of the Poor, which was passed by a large majority. This bill was the result of a long and arduous struggle, and its passage was a great triumph for the friends of the poor. The bill provided for the relief of the poor by the establishment of a new system of taxation, and the introduction of a new system of relief. The bill was passed by a large majority, and its passage was a great triumph for the friends of the poor.

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## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 419.*

**I** MUST next, in course, give an account of the bills that were brought in and passed into laws, for establishing and enforcing the resolutions of these two committees. As to the land-tax, and malt-tax bills, they are now become bills of course, which are annually brought in and passed into laws, without any opposition, unless some new and extraordinary clause be proposed to be inserted in either of them; consequently both these bills were, on the 2d of December last, ordered to be brought in, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were that day agreed to by the house; both were passed of course, with the usual clause of credit for borrowing money upon them at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* interest; and both received the royal assent, on the 14th day of the same month, by commission, as did all the bills passed in this session, it not being consistent with his majesty's health, to be there in person.

But if the whole money allowed, by the clauses of credit in these bills, to be borrowed, (that is to say, 2,000,000l. upon the land-tax act, and 750,000l. upon the malt-tax act) was actually borrowed at the interest allowed, there will be a considerable deficiency; for a year's interest upon these two sums, will amount to 96,250l. so that, at the end of the year, there will be 2,846,250l. to be paid out of the produce of these two taxes, whereas their produce, at the highest computation, amounts to no more than 2,787,855l. consequently there will be a deficiency of 58,395l. to which we must add the allowance of 6d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per pound* for collecting the land-tax, which, upon 2,037,855l. amounts to 55,192l. therefore the deficiency will in the whole amount to 113,587l. From hence we may see how prudent it is in the committee of ways and means, always to provide for something more than is granted by the committee of supply; for a deficiency may appear in some of the other funds, as well as these two; and if all the funds should answer to the full of what they are previously computed at, the excess must always be reserved for the disposal of parliament in the next ensuing session.

The next bill brought in, in pursuance of the resolutions of either of these com-

mittees, was that which was ordered on the 31st of January, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means on that day agreed to by the house, when Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The reason for these resolutions, and for ordering such a bill to be brought in, we may gather from the first resolution of the committee of supply, agreed to March 19. From that resolution, we may see that the fund for answering the annuities therein mentioned, had appeared to be deficient; and as the sinking fund had been made a collateral security for answering any deficiency that might arise in that fund, therefore such a resolution and bill became necessary, to prevent the trouble of a replacing resolution, which would probably become otherwise necessary in every future committee of supply.

Whether any of the proprietors opposed such a consolidation of their property, I do not know; but the bill was not brought in until the 24th of April, when it was presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin, and read a first time. On the 26th it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house; and the second of May, when the said order was read, several parts of the act of the former session, intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Offices and Pensions, &c.* were, upon motion, read; after which it was ordered, as an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause for obviating any doubt that might arise, whether the several lottery annuities, amounting to 500,000l. at 3l. *per cent.* granted by the said act, be charged upon the sinking fund, and for carrying so much of the rates and duties in the said act mentioned, as should be sufficient for the payment of the interest of the said annuities, to the said fund.

With this instruction the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, and made several amendments, which were taken into consideration



tion on the 7th, when one of them was disagreed to, and the rest, with amendments to one of them, agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 9th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As it would have been very troublesome to have obtained the express consent of every particular proprietor of the three millions, &c. to be consolidated by this act; therefore, by a general clause inserted in the bill, it was enacted, That such proprietors who should not, on or before the 20th of June, 1759, signify their dissent to such consolidation, in books to be opened at the Bank for that purpose, should be deemed to assent thereto; and I have not heard that any one proprietor did signify any such dissent. But it was not, it seems, thought necessary to insert any clause in pursuance of the instruction above mentioned, relating to the lottery annuities; because, I suppose, it was upon mature consideration thought, that no such doubt could arise, with respect to the annuities being charged upon the sinking fund, and that it would be improper to order any part of the rates and duties mentioned in that act, to be carried to the sinking fund, especially as it was not then known whether the produce of those rates and duties would be sufficient for answering the annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. by that act charged upon the said produce; so that the sinking fund, instead of being only a collateral security, is now become the sole security for the payment of those lottery annuities.

The next supply bill I am to take notice of, is that which was ordered to be brought in, in pursuance of the resolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to the 3d of February, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were then ordered to prepare and bring in the same; but, before it was brought in, the next resolutions of the said committee were, on the 10th of March, agreed to by the house; and as soon as they were agreed to, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said bill, that they do make provision therein, pursuant to the resolutions then agreed to.

Accordingly, March the 22d, Mr. Charlton presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 27th, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to make provision in the bill for allowing to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, upon all paper which shall be used in the printing of any books, in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, in the presses belonging to either of the said universities, a drawback of so much money as shall, from time to time, be paid for the duties granted by any former act or acts of parliament whatsoever, in such manner as is prescribed by an act in the 10th of queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper, &c.* After which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, and made several amendments, which were next day agreed to by the house, and a clause being then added, by the house, to the bill, it was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 29th, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, being intituled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty, a Subsidy of Poundage upon certain Goods and Merchandises to be imported into this Kingdom, and an additional inland Duty on Coffee and Chocolate; and for raising the Sum of 6,600,000l. by way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the said Subsidy and additional Duty.* And as the bill was a money-bill, it was passed by the house of lords without amendment, with which they acquainted the commons on the 3d of April, and on the 5th it received the royal assent.

From the resolution of February 3, upon which this bill was founded, some weak people perhaps imagined, that every subscriber was to have an addition of 15l. per cent. to his capital, that is to say, that every man was to have 15l. repaid him by the publick, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription; but this was a mistake; for he was to have only 100l. repaid him by the publick, and in the mean time an annuity of 3l. 9s. per annum, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription. Accordingly in the act there is an express clause, That at any time, upon six months notice given in the London Gazette, and upon the Royal Exchange in London, and upon repayment by parliament, of the said sum of 6,600,000l. or any part thereof, by payments not less than 500,000l. at one time,



time, in such manner as shall be directed by any future act or acts of parliament in that behalf, and also upon full payment of all arrearages of the said annuities, then, and not till then, so much of the said annuities, as shall be attending on the principal sum so paid off, shall cease and be understood to be redeemed.

By this clause, therefore, upon the repayment of every 500,000*l.* an annuity, to the amount of 17,250*l.* *per annum*, instead of 15,000*l.* is to cease, and to be no longer payable; from whence we may see that this last subscription was much more advantageous for the publick than the subscription of the preceding session; for, by that the publick was to pay 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent. per annum*, for the greatest part of the money then borrowed, and to be irredeemable for at least 24 years\*; whereas, by this last subscription, the publick is to pay but 3*l.* 9*s.* *per cent. per annum*, and to be redeemable as soon as the parliament shall think fit, which we may suppose would be in a very short time, if this year should end with an honourable and glorious peace.

In this act likewise there are the usual clauses for making the sinking fund a collateral security for the annuities thereby established; and for providing that whatever monies should be issued out of the sinking fund, for making good that collateral security, should be replaced from time to time out of the first supplies to be then after granted in parliament.

These two clauses have for many years been in every act of parliament by which a new debt was to be contracted, and a new fund to be established; and the last was perhaps necessary for preserving publick credit, by making people believe that the sinking fund was to be constantly applied, as it was at first intended, towards paying off our old debt, and never towards contracting a new debt; but if this clause had been hitherto religiously observed, it would by this time have become very inconvenient; for our new funds have been generally found to be insufficient for paying the interest of the new debt charged upon them, so that it became necessary to use, every year, some money out of the sinking fund, for making good that deficiency; and this again begot a necessity for a resolution in the next session of parliament, for replacing that money so issued out of the sinking fund: And if any one of these new funds produced more than was expected, so as to leave a surplus over and above paying the interest of the new debt charged upon it, that surplus was, in

the next session, made a new fund whereon to contract a new debt, which generally, at last, created a new deficiency, to be made good out of the sinking fund, and to be replaced by a resolution of the next session. By this means, the number of these replacing resolutions almost every year increased; and by the 25th of his present majesty's reign appeared to be so inconvenient, that an act was passed, in that year, for consolidating a great number of our new debts into two joint stocks, to be charged upon the sinking fund, and for carrying the new funds appropriated to the payment of the interest of those debts into, and making them a part of the sinking fund; which consolidating scheme has been since further pursued, and may probably be still further pursued, notwithstanding this usual clause for replacing out of the first supplies the monies issued out of the sinking fund, by virtue of its having been made a collateral security.

As debts when contracted, must and ought to be paid, there is certainly nothing unjust in this consolidating scheme; and it was become necessary, in order to prevent the inconvenience I have mentioned: But, from the history of that session, we may see that our sinking fund, like many other sureties, will be a great sufferer by its suretyship; for there are no less than six resolutions of that session for replacing to the sinking fund the sums that had been paid out of the same, by virtue of its collateral suretyship, amounting in the whole to 162,304*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and by other resolutions there appears to have been great deficiencies at the Christmas then last, in some of the funds carried into the sinking fund by the consolidating act of that session\*. Therefore, though this consolidating scheme may be both just and necessary, and though it may be necessary to make the sinking fund a collateral security for every publick debt we may hereafter be obliged to contract, yet great care should always be taken to provide such a fund by way of principal security, as will be sufficient for answering at least the interest of the new debt charged upon it, otherwise the collateral security may very properly be called the sinking fund, in a sense very different from that now meant by the term.

On the 22d of May, as soon as the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day reported to the house was agreed to, the resolutions of the said committee of April the 3d and 30th, and the 3d of May 17th, were again read,



after which it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to these resolutions, and the resolution that day agreed to; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, a bill for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the service of the year 1759, was next day presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which the bill, with the addition of a clause of credit, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

And on the said 22d of May, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, when it was read by Mr. Speaker, and which the reader may see in your Magazine for the month of May last, p. 275. As soon as this message was read, a motion was made and agreed to *nemine contradicente*, that the same should be referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the resolution which was agreed to the 26th of the same month; and upon that resolution's being agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto, and the same gentlemen last above mentioned, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Charlton presented to the house, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, which was read a first time; and there being a clause in the bill, enacting that the Bank might advance upon the credit of the loan therein mentioned, any sum not exceeding a million, notwithstanding the act of the 5th and 6th Will. and Mary, by which the Bank was established, the said act was read, after which the bill was ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning; when, after reading the order of the day, the committee was empowered to receive a clause of appropriation, which was accordingly added in the committee, and the bill ordered to be intitled, *A Bill for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of One Million, for the Uses and Purposes therein*

mentioned; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and, on the 1st of June, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without any amendment, and next day, being the last of the session, it received the royal assent.

These were all the bills that relate solely and properly to the supply; for though there were other bills brought in and passed, for establishing and enforcing the resolutions of the committees of supply of ways and means, yet as they have a relation likewise to some other affairs, an account of them will come in most properly among those bills which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, and of which I am next to give the history. Of these the first, according to the chronological order I intend to observe, were

C those relating to corn; for on Friday the 24th of November, it was resolved *nam* that the house would, on the Tuesday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration an act made in the then last session, for continuing certain laws made in the

D former session relating to corn. But before the house resolved itself into the committee, that is to say, on the Monday following, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, under their common seal;

E fudging, that they had observed, with satisfaction, that since the laws for prohibiting the making of low wines and brandy from any sort of grain, or from meal or flour, had been in force, the commonalty of this country appeared more healthy, and industrious; and representing several ill consequences which, petitioners apprehended, would arise, unless those wholesome and necessary prohibitions were continued; and therefore praying, &c. And at the same time there was presented and read, a petition to the same effect, of the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; both which

G petitions were referred to the said committee, and the house having next day resolved itself into the same, it was there resolved, 1st. That the prohibition of export corn should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759, subject nevertheless to such provisions for shortening the said term of its continuance, as should thereafter be made by any act of parliament, or by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, during the recess of parliament. 2d. That the duties upon corn

H should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759, subject nevertheless to such provisions for shortening the said term of its continuance, as should thereafter be made by any act of parliament, or by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, during the recess of parliament. 2d. That the duties upon corn



imported, or brought in as prize, was not proper to be further continued. And, That the prohibition to make low wines and spirits from any sort of grain, or from any meal or flour, should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759.

These resolutions being next day reported, the two first resolutions were agreed to, *nem. con.* but the private interest of too many people was concerned against the 3d, for it to pass without a contradictory vote; for though every man ought, by experience convinced, as that few men are willing to sacrifice their private interest to that of the publick. However, it was at last agreed to by a majority; and a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in, pursuant to these resolutions, by Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Alderman Beckford.

Before the bill was brought in, there was presented to the house and read, and ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be brought in, a petition of the merchants and principal inhabitants of Liverpool, and a petition of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Bath, both to the same effect with that from Bristol; and on the 4th of December, Sir John Philipps presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 5th; but on the 6th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the salt distillers of the city and suburbs of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the said trade, throughout Great-Britain, alledging, that it having been deemed expedient to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain, on the 24th day of December then instant, some of the petitioners had entirely ceased the distilling business, whilst others, merely for the sake of preserving their customers, (the compound distillers) and of employing some of their servants, horses, and utensils, had submitted to carry on the distillation of spirits from molasses and sugars, under great disadvantages, in full hope that the said restraint would cease at the expiration of the limited time, at least when the necessity (by which they conceived it to be occasioned) should be removed; and that it was with great concern the petitioners observed that a bill was brought in for further continuing the said prohibition, at a time when the price of all manner of grain, and parti-

cularly of wheat and barley, was considerably reduced, and, as the petitioners humbly conceived, at a reasonable medium; and representing the great loss which, the petitioners alledged, themselves and many traders and artificers dependent upon them, must sustain, in case the said bill should be passed into a law; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and either to permit the petitioners to carry on the distillation from wheat, malt, and other grain, in such degree, and under such restrictions, as should be judged necessary and proper, or to grant them such other relief, in respect of their several losses and incumbrances, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, and the committing of the said bill being put off to the 8th, an instruction was then ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses to allow the transportation of certain quantities of meal, flour, bread, and biscuit, to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, for the only use of the inhabitants there; and another, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses, to prohibit the making of low wines and spirits from bran.

With these two instructions the house then resolved itself into the said committee, which went through the bill, made several amendments, two of which were in pursuance of the said two instructions, and directed Sir John Philipps, their chairman, to report them to the house, when the house should please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received on the 11th. But on the 9th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several farmers and growers of corn in the county of Norfolk, whose hands were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the farmers in the said county, setting forth, that the farms, as well in the petitioners occupation, as most others in the said county, chiefly consisted of arable lands, from whence were produced much greater quantities of corn, than ever were, or could be consumed in the said county; and that there was the then last harvest, a great and plentiful crop of all sorts of grain, growing in the said county, the greatest part of which, by unfavourable weather that happened, was rendered unfit for sale at London, or other markets, for home consumption; and alledging, that there were then large quantities of malt in London, chiefly arising



arising from the crop of barley growing in 1757, and that the sale thereof was stagnated, and that the petitioners were informed, that the house had ordered in a bill to continue the prohibiting of the exportation of corn for a further time, which (should it pass into a law) the petitioners begged leave to represent, would be extremely prejudicial to all, and ruin many of the petitioners and other farmers of the said county; and that the petitioners and other farmers of the said county, had offered their corn to sale at divers ports and markets in the said county, but that the merchants there residing refused to buy their said corn at any price, alledging its unsuitness for London markets, and the great quantities of corn already there, and their not being able to export the same, or to make any malt for exportation; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and not to pass any further act to prohibit the exportation of corn, or to give the petitioners and other growers of corn such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition, as it deserved, met with some more regard than the petition from the distillers; for it was ordered to lie upon the table, until the report should be received from the committee upon the said bill; and Sir John Philipps having, according to order, made the report on the 11th, the amendments made by the committee were all agreed to, and the bill having afterwards passed both houses in common course, it received the royal assent on the 14th, notwithstanding the facts set forth in the petition last above-mentioned, because of the proviso in the bill, that the prohibition of exportation should continue to the 24th of December, 1759, unless shortened by any other act passed in that session, or by his majesty during the recess of parliament; but as to the temporary prohibition against distilling, it was made absolute, without any such condition or proviso; and as it affected the private interest of so many people, it could not fail of occasioning a great deal of altercation without doors, though this part of the bill had few, or no strenuous opposers within.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE cannot be a more manifest proof of the candour and good nature of the people of this country in ge-

neral, than that unlimited credit given by them to every fact related by the famous earl of Clarendon, in vindication of his own character; for a man who is in his own nature candid and sincere, and has had but little experience of mankind, will always be ready, perhaps too ready, to believe what another positively affirms to be true. I shall readily join with my countrymen in believing, that the earl of Clarendon was an honest man than any of his enemies and rivals for power. But to believe that a minister of state in writing an apology for his own conduct, would sink no unlucky truths, nor tell any useful fibs, ought, in my opinion, to be called credulity and simplicity, rather than candour and good nature; especially, if we know, that when he wrote he designed that it should not be made publick, whilst there was any one alive who could reveal what he had taken care to conceal, or to contradict what he had thought proper to assert.

This I thought necessary to premise, because I intend to make some remarks upon the life of lord Clarendon lately published, and these remarks I do not intend to make with any design to reflect upon the character of that learned and great statesman, but because, from the remarks I shall make, your readers may be induced to consider, more maturely perhaps than some of them ever did before, the real interest of their country, and the true nature of our happy constitution, with the alterations it has undergone, and whether those alterations most probably tend to the preservation or the overthrow of our liberties, which many talk of without knowing what they mean.

As the sale of Dunkirk was one of the original and chief causes of all lord Clarendon's misfortunes, I read with the utmost attention what his lordship says upon that subject, and I must say, I read it with a good deal of surprize, as I had before read the account of that transaction given by the count d'Estrades, who neither intended, nor had any apology to make, either for himself or any of his friends; and who certainly did not write what he knew to be false, as the whole of his account is contained chiefly in letters to his master and sovereign, Lewis the XIVth of France, who by himself, or his ministers, could distinguish truth from falsehood, and would have highly resented any attempt to impose.

If the chancellor had been pleased to give a date to any one of the steps mentioned by him to have been made in this affair,



affair, we might with more certainty have passed judgment upon what he says. As he has not, we must from d'Estrades conclude, that the sale of Dunkirk had never been mentioned to the king by any of his privy council but the chancellor, before the 17th of July, 1662, else why should king Charles, in his letter of that date to d'Estrades, talk of *an affair* (meaning the sale of Dunkirk) *which the chancellor had proposed to him*? Can we suppose that the king would have said so, if the chancellor had ever positively declared against it? I am so far from thinking he ever did, that I believe the sale of Dunkirk was, by his order, mentioned to d'Estrades at Calais, by Mr. Bellings, who went thither with a credential letter from the chancellor, dated June 29, 1662 †, in order to sound him, whether the purchase would be agreeable to the French king. In case he, the chancellor, could bring his master, king Charles, to agree to the sale; and that he never so much as proposed or hinted the sale to the king, until he had d'Estrades's opinion by Mr. Bellings, at his return from Calais. This, I say, is my belief; and my reason for it is, because this credential letter is, by d'Estrades, placed the first of those letters which he calls, *Negotiation and Treaty for the Purchase of Dunkirk, Anno 1662*; and because d'Estrades, in his letter of August the 21st, talks of proposals made to him by Mr. Bellings, which could be none other but those made at Calais, by virtue of the said credential letter †.

If the chancellor had not been the first proposer, and chief adviser of this fatal measure, was he the proper minister to be employed to confer and carry on the treaty with d'Estrades? One of the secretaries of state, as it was a foreign affair, or the lord high treasurer, as it was a money affair, was certainly the proper minister to be employed for this purpose. It was quite foreign to the chancellor's department; and what made it still more improper for him, was, his not being master of the French language; for d'Estrades, in his letter to the French king, dated August the 21st, tells his most christian majesty, that in a conference he had with the chancellor upon this subject, which lasted three full hours, Mr. Bellings served as interpreter, as he had done to the former conferences.

But the clearest proof of the chancellor's being the first and sole adviser of this measure, we have from his own mouth, if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades. Those words I must transcribe from his

letter to his master, dated August the 17th, in which he writes thus; — "to all which the chancellor added, that as the thought of this treaty proceeded from him, he did not pretend to disguise, that the necessity of the affairs in England had brought this thought into his mind, but would not oblige him to make a bad bargain; that he was the only person in this sentiment, together with the king and the duke of York, and that he was still to bring over Monk, the high treasurer, and Sandwich, whom he could not hope to gain, but by the greatness of the sum which should be paid to the king; that having already proposed the matter, on account of the necessity of the state, they had offered an expedient for preserving it and saving the king the expence, which was to put that place under the authority of the parliament again, in which case they would be at the expence of maintaining it, and the king be still as much master of it as before, and if that should happen, and the king be forced to accept of that expedient, the door would be shut for ever to any such treaty as that now proposed, for which there was no farther time than till the parliament should again meet; for if that was once met again, nobody dared to make the least mention of such a proposal," — &c.

These are the words of d'Estrades's said letter to his master, and it cannot be supposed that he has therein misrepresented what the chancellor said to him. To free the chancellor, therefore, from this charge which he brings against himself, it must be alledged, that the sale of Dunkirk to France had been considered and resolved on in council before d'Estrades was sent for; that by concert among the ministers the chancellor was to declare to d'Estrades, that he was the first, and the sole adviser of this sale, and that all the rest of the ministers were against it, in order to draw the French king the more readily up to the price they expected. But if this had been the case, would not the chancellor have mentioned it, either in his apology addressed to the house of lords upon his retiring beyond sea, or in this history of his own life, which he afterwards wrote on purpose by way of apology for his conduct, and in which he gives a very circumstantial account of this very affair relating to the sale of Dunkirk? Can we suppose, that he would have submitted to any such concert, and thereby taken upon himself alone the odium of such a dangerous and unpopular measure? If he had at first done so out of complaisance to the king,

† See before, p. 428.

† See ditto.

† See before, p. 430.



king, can we suppose, that when he found himself abandoned by the king, and persecuted by some of those very ministers whom he had thus, at so great a risk, screened from popular resentment, he would not in this history have averred this concert, in order to explain how he came to be solely loaded with this pernicious sale? Especially, as he wrote this history with a design not to have it published, at least during his own life.

I shall, indeed, grant, that probably he never thought it a pernicious sale after he had once approved of it; but he must have long known, that it was a very unpopular one; for though there was, for some years, no complaint in parliament, there was a general murmur against it among the people, who gave the name of Dunkirk House to the new house he had built in London, from a supposition that it was built with the money he got by way of bribe or reward from the French king, for procuring him the purchase; and if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades, the chancellor himself told him, that most of the merchants of London had come to Whitehall to complain of the sale, as soon as they heard of the treaty's being concluded.

They were then, indeed, a little too late with their remonstrances; but their being so, is a strong reason for believing that the affair was never laid before the privy council, until after the negotiation was ended, and the terms of the treaty settled; for as some of them could not but be in their hearts against the sale, whatever they might outwardly profess, though they could not consistently with their oath discover what had passed in council, yet they might, and certainly would have given notice to their friends among the merchants, that Dunkirk was in danger of being sold and delivered up to France; and if the merchants had received such notice from such authority, they would have remonstrated against the sale so early, so strongly, and so generally, as would, in all probability, have terrified the advisers, and prevented the conclusion of the treaty. This was what d'Estrades appears to have apprehended, from a rumour among the people that this sale was the subject of his journey, and for this very reason; says he, "It will be necessary to hasten the conclusion of it, if it be wished to succeed."

Upon the whole, I must believe, that the chancellor was the first proposer, and the sole active author of this sale, notwithstanding what he has said to the con-

trary; and d'Estrades, in his letter to his master, of October 27, tells him, that even when the treaty came, by virtue of the king's commission, to be signed, which is generally but a meer formality, "the other commissioners laboured most to break it off, and it may be said, that the reasons alledged were so strong, that the king of England, and duke of York, would have been staggered, had not the chancellor taken great pains to keep them to their first resolutions." What could be the reason of this opposition at that time? If there had been any concert, as before-mentioned, surely there was no reason for pursuing it so far. There could be no reason for the opposition the treaty then met with, but because the other commissioners really disapproved of it, and agreed at last to concur in signing it, only out of complaisance to the king and his chancellor.

There cannot, therefore, I think, be the least doubt of the chancellor's having been the sole adviser of this treaty; and the most ridiculous argument against it, is that which was first made use of by the chancellor himself, and is now repeated by some of his zealous advocates in the present age. The treatment he received after his coming into France, was evidence enough, says he, that the king [of France] never thought himself beholden to him. And this argument, I find, is now again made use of through weakness or ignorance. Can any one, who is in the least acquainted with the history of the court of France, advance such an argument? Do not we know, from many instances, particularly from a very late famous instance, that the gratitude due by the French court will be converted into the height of cruelty, as soon as they think that such a change may contribute to the success of any new design they have in view? Do not we know, that their ungrateful and cruel treatment of the chancellor upon his retiring into their country, proceeded from their design to prevent, if possible, the conclusion of the triple league between England, Sweden, and Holland; and that they quite altered their behaviour towards him, as soon as they found themselves disappointed in this design? I call their first treatment of him ungrateful, and I must call it so, whether he was the sole author of the Dunkirk treaty or no; for it is certain that both d'Estrades and his master, the French king, thought that he was, as appears from his most christian majesty's letter to the chancellor of England; and if they were mistaken in their

\* See before, p. 431. † See before, p. 430.

‡ See before, p. 431. § See before, p. 431.



opinion, it does not render their treatment of him a whit less ungrateful, unless it could be proved that they had afterwards discovered their mistake.

This argument can therefore be of no force in vindication of any part of the chancellor's conduct, and he himself would have been ashamed to use it, had he considered the behaviour of the court of France towards king Charles the second, either with respect to the treaty they concluded with the Dutch, presently after this sale of Dunkirk, or with respect to the share they took after took against us in our war with the Dutch; for our being obliged to yield up our right to the island of Poloron in the East Indies, and thereby establish the Dutch monopoly in the spice trade, must be ascribed entirely to the French joining the Dutch in that war against us, for which, as well as for many other less-handed favours, it is to be hoped we shall now make them suffer.

But though the chancellor appears to be a little disingenuous in his account of this Dunkirk affair, though his secretary, Mr. Ballings, had a present, and a very high compliment, from his most christian majesty; and though his daughter, the duchess of York, had from the same quarter a very fine present, and a very high compliment, for her good offices on that occasion; yet I am far from thinking, that the chancellor himself had any pecuniary view in advising the sale of Dunkirk to France, or that he had any hope, or any promise, of a pecuniary reward from France, for the share he took in that affair; because I shall never join with the populace in condemning a man for any crime, before I have heard it clearly and fully proved; nor should I have said any thing upon this subject merely for the sake of criticising the chancellor's conduct, but because in some future letter I intend to shew, that Charles the second was a better politician, and understood our constitution better than his chancellor; and consequently, that the king's giving him up as a bloodless sacrifice to the popular spirit of resentment that had been kindled against him, did not proceed from any weakness or want of gratitude in the king, but from a necessity he was brought under by the very nature of our form of government, which necessity is a misfortune incident to every form of government that has any thing of popularity in its constitution, and will be submitted to by every wise king of a free people.

If this finds a place in your Magazine, and appears so agreeable to your

readers, you shall hear more upon the subject of this history, from

August 29, 1759.

&c. &c.

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. Continued from p. 474.

*Observations on the Alga Marina lanifolia: The Sea Alga with broad Leaves. By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.*

HAVING cast anchor at Verdun, the road at the entrance of the river of Bourdeaux, I was fishing with a kind of drag-net upon a bank of sand which was very fine and muddy. We collected a number of sea-plants, and among them the great broad leaved alga, which I did not know: And as the root or pedicle of this plant appeared to be very particular, I observed it with attention. The following is its description, and the detail of my observations.

From a pedicle, which is sometimes flat, and sometimes round (for they vary in these plants, and might be about three lines in diameter, and an inch high, of a blackish colour, and coriaceous substance, approaching to the nature of the bodies of lithophyta,) a single flat leaf arises, about an inch, or an inch and half broad, thick in its middle to about three lines, ending at the sides in a kind of edge, like a two edged sabre, almost like the common Alga, formed of longitudinal fibres interlaced with other very delicate ones, and the whole filled with a thick juice, like the *parenchyma* of succulent plants, such as the *sedum*, *aloes*, and the like, of a clear yellowish green, and transparent. This first leaf is always single, and serves instead of a trunk or stem to the whole plant.

When it rises to about a foot high, more or less, it throws out at the sides other leaves, formed of a continuation of the longitudinal fibres; and these second leaves are of the same thickness and substance with the first: They are two or three feet long, and the whole plant is five or six, or more (for one can hardly tell the length); and is not capable of supporting itself, but is sustained by the strength of the waters, in which it floats.

The substance of the plant is not so solid as that of the common alga, which is capable of drying as it fades, and of being kept: Whereas the leaves of this great alga shrink and wither in the air, become of a blackish colour, and very friable, or indeed soon fall into putrefaction.



tion. I never observed, that they bore any fruit: Perhaps this was not the season.

But what we find particular in this plant is its root or foot: First, this pedicle extends in ribs, like what we call the thighs of certain trees: These thighs are in right lines: Perhaps they run in the same direction or situation, that is, placed north and south, or east and west; but this I could not observe. They are about three or four lines high towards the pedicle, and, ending, are lost. They flourish and spread at the bottom, forming an elliptical bladder, like an egg, flattened above and below, and rounded at the sides, being intirely empty: It is rough without, and very smooth within. This egg, or oval bladder, is exactly round at the ends of the great diameter, but varies a little in the lesser diameter, and forms itself like the body of a fiddle. The under part is a little flattened; and there is a hole, which is very considerable, in the center of the two diameters. This hole is about an inch wide, and is quite round: It gives passage to the root, or pivot, which I shall by and by mention: The edges appear to turn a little inward: And it is by this hole that the egg fills with sea water. The whole substance of this bladder, or egg, is of a coriaceous matter, firm and transparent, and of a clear green; nor can there be any fibres, either longitudinal or transverse, observed upon it.

The vault at the top, surmounted by the thighs, is as it were granulated; but at the rounding of the egg it produces a kind of *mammæ*, or little elevations, very round and cylindrical, intirely full; of the same nature and substance with the egg.

In examining the under part of the egg, we found a second rank of these *mammæ*, somewhat longer than the first, and at equal distances from one another, in a circular line; then a third yet longer; then a fourth, which at the extremities were bifurcated; and at last a fifth rank, which divided into three, and sometimes into five branches: These last, placed round the hole, were wreathed inwards, and several were joined together, and only formed a small body; and in wreathing themselves thus, they close and embrace the pivot mentioned below. None of these *mammæ* have any apparent opening: Their substance is compact, of the same nature with the bladder or egg, that produces them.

Below the trunk and thighs the plant

protrudes a pivot, of a like substance with that of the bladder. This pivot, which is large at its origin, proceeding thus from the trunk and thighs, forms something like the knot of the sea tree: It descends perpendicularly to the trunk, diminishing as it lengthens, and as it grows round; and then divides into a number of *mammæ*, branched and wreathed inwards, so firmly as not to be retracted; of a coriaceous nature, blackish, forming a bunch like what we call the rose of Jericho. I cannot recollect the name of this plant or flower.

This bunch, or wreathed rose, incloses a heap of gravel, as if petrified or hardened, and ends upon a level with the hole of the egg, exactly as high as the last rank of *mammæ*, which wreath upon, embrace, and sustain it, leaving always an empty space to let the sea water pass in, which should fill the inside of the egg or bladder, and even to let in little fishes and shells.

I was surprised to find in one, little living muscles, as they always are attached to some solid body by their beards. Now by what means could they enter into this egg? I conjectured, that they had their beginning there, by the seminal matter of muscles carried in by the sea water. I also found some small star fish, whose rays might be about four or five lines long.

If my stay here had been longer, I had continued my observations; and perhaps should have made some discoveries. It belongs to the academicians of Bourdeaux to push these observations further, if they think proper.

From the entrance of the  
river of Bourdeaux, the  
4th of August, 1756.

PEYSSONEL

*Observations upon a slight Earthquake, though very particular, which may lead to the Knowledge of the Cause of great and violent ones, that ravage whole Countries and overturn Cities.* By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.

I WENT to make my observations upon the natural history of the sea; and when I arrived at a place called the Caudrons of Lance Carabe, near Lancebertrand, a part of the island of Grande Terre Guadaloupe, in which place the coast runs north-east and south-west, the sea being much agitated that day flowed from the north-west. There the coast is furnished with hollow rocks, and various underneath, with chinks and crevices, and the sea, pushed into these deep caverns by



the force and agitation of the waves, compresses the air, which, recovering its spring, forces the water back in the form of the most magnificent fountains; which cease, and begin again at every great pressure. This phenomenon is common in many places in this island. The explanation of it is easy; but the following is what I particularly observed.

As I walked within about forty paces from the brink of the sea, where the waves broke, I perceived, in one place, the plants were much agitated by some cause, that was not yet apparent. I drew near, and discovered a hole about six feet deep, and half a foot diameter; and stopping to consider it, I perceived the earth tremble under my feet. This increased my attention; and I heard a dull kind of noise underground, like that which precedes common earthquakes; which I have observed many a time. It was followed by a quivering of the earth; and after this a wind issued out of the hole, which agitated the plants round about. I watched to see whether the motion extended to any distance; but was sensible it did not reach above three or four paces from the hole, and that no motion was perceived farther off.

I further observed, that this phenomenon never happens till after the seventh wave rolls in; for it is a common thing in this country to find the sea appear calm for some time, and then to produce even waves, which break upon the coast one after another: The first is not very considerable; the second is somewhat stronger; and thus they go on increasing to the seventh, after which the sea grows calm again, and retires. This phenomenon of the seven waves is observed by navigators with great attention, especially at low water, in order to be the better able to go in or come out at the very time that the sea grows quiet. These seven waves successively fill the caverns, which are all along the coast; and when the seventh comes to open itself, the air at the bottom of the caverns being greatly compressed, acted by its elasticity, and immediately made those fountains and gushings I have mentioned; and the waters remaining in the caverns, up to the very edge of the hole, began to produce that dull noise, caused the emotion or earthquake, and finished with the violent wind

forced up through the hole; after which the water retired into the sea, and having no further impelling cause, on account of the waves, rendered every thing quiet again.

I observed, that this phenomenon happened at no limited time, but according to the approach of the waves, being strongly put in motion after the seventh. I remained near half an hour to observe it; and nearly followed the course of the cavern to its entrance, directed by the disposition of the coast. I made my negroes go down where the water broke; for they doubted the report of the greatness of these caverns; and when the sea was calm, one of them ventured in, but returned very quickly, or he must have perished. Therefore I conclude that these small earthquakes round the hole, about forty paces from the wave, were only caused by the compressed air in some great vault about this place, and that by its force was driven up the hole that appeared: that this air in the caverns, compressed to a certain degree, first caused the dull noise, by the rolling of the waters, which resisted in the cavern; then acting more violently, caused the small earthquake, which ceased when the wind passed out of the hole, and that the sea retired, and gave liberty to the air, which was contained and compressed.

Such are the observations I have made; from which the learned, who are endeavouring to find the cause of earthquakes, since that dreadful one which destroyed the city of Lisbon, may make such conclusions as they shall think proper.

At Guadaloupe\*,

PEYSSONEL.

Jan. 6, 1757.

*Singular Observations upon the Manchenille Apple.* By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.

THE cruel effects of the tree called manchenille are known to all the world: Its milk, which the savages make use of to poison their arrows, makes the wounds inflicted with them mortal. The rain, which washes the leaves and branches, causes blisters to rise like boiling oil; even the shade of the tree makes those who repose under it to swell; and its fruit is esteemed a deadly poison†. I

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\* See our Vol. for 1757. p. 393—395. 444—446.  
† In confirmation of this account, our readers shall have that of our honest countryman and Waser. "The manchenille apple, is in smell and colour like a lovely pleasant apple, sweet and fragrant, but of a poisonous nature; for if any eat of any living creature that has happened to feed on that fruit, they are poisoned thereby, though perhaps not mortally.

The



was informed, as a very extraordinary thing, that a breeding woman was so mad as to eat three of them, which did her very little harm; and this was looked upon as a miracle, and a proof of the surprising effects of the imagination and longings of women with child.

But here is a fact, which will scarce be credited by many persons, who have frequented these islands; which I declare to be true.

One Vincent Banchi, of Turin, in Piedmont, a strong robust man, and an old soldier, of about 45 years of age, belonging to the horse, was a slave with the Turks 11 years, having been taken prisoner at the siege of Belgrade. He was overseer of my habitation, towards the month of July of the year 1756. He was one day walking upon the sea side, and seeing a great number of apples upon the ground, was charmed with their beautiful colours, and sweet smell, resembling that of the apple called d'apis: He took and eat of them, without knowing what they were; he found they had a subacid taste; and having eaten a couple of dozen of them, he filled his pockets and came home, eating the rest as he came. The negroes, that saw him eat this cruel fruit, told him it was mortal; upon which he ceased to eat them, and threw away the rest.

About four in the afternoon, viz. an hour after this repast, his belly swelled considerably, and he felt as it were a consuming fire in his bowels. He could not keep himself upright; and at night the swelling of his belly increased, with the burning sensation of his bowels. His lips were ulcerated with the milk of the fruit, and he was seized with cold sweats; but my principal negro made him a decoction of the leaves of a *Rhus* in water, and made him drink plentifully of it, which brought on a vomiting, followed by a violent purging, both which continued for four hours, during which it was thought he would die. At length these symptoms grew less, and my negroes made him walk, and sit about by degrees, and soon after they were stopped. Rice gruel, which they gave him, put an end to all these disorders, and in 24 hours he had no more ailments nor pain; the

The trees grow in green spots; they are low, with a large body, spreading out, and full of leaves. The very sap is poisonous. A Frenchman of our company, lying under one of these trees in the Samballoes (islands near the isthmus of Darien) to refresh himself, the raw water trickling down thence on his head and breast, blistered him all over, as if he had been beset with cantharides. His life was saved with much difficulty, and when cured, there remained scars like those after the small pox.

swelling of his belly diminished in proportion to his evacuations upwards and downwards, and he has continued his functions without being any more sensible of the poison.

Dec. 2, 1756.  
To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Gentleman, who in your Magazine (p. 331.) subscribes himself Academicus, attacks the bishops in a very warm and indecent manner for ordaining persons who have not been educated in one of our universities.

As his zeal seems a little to have got the heels of his discretion, this humble apology for their lordships' behaviour is meant as a check upon him.

With regard to the ordination of broken tradesmen, we can say nothing to it; having never known or heard of any instances of that sort; we are sure they must seldom have happened, and then, doubtless, for good reasons, though their lordships might not think it necessary to make Academici a judge of the propriety of them.

In every ordination a preference is most justly due to the gentlemen of the universities; no man denies it; but as it now frequently falls out that the number of candidates from those places are not sufficient to fill the vacant curacies, are churches to go without duty, because collegians only must be ordained? Surely not. In such cases only their lordships have now and then admitted men of competent learning, without too scrupulously enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon strict enquiry to be unexceptionable. If it be asked, why the number of regular candidates are less now than heretofore, amongst many others, two reasons are obviously to be assigned: The first is, that in time of war, the hopes of advancement, joined to the ardour of youth, throw many young gentlemen into the army and navy, who would otherwise have pursued their studies. Another reason is, that the expences of a college life are become so exorbitantly great, that only men of large fortune can now afford to give their sons

purgatrix; in French, medicinier.



such an education. The younger students are usually luxurious and extravagant, and their tradesmen and college servants being well aware of it, make the most of their skins; and are, in almost every instance, fleecing and rapacious: Hence, their ranks have, indeed, within a few years, become very thin, and without such regulations as are more to be wished than expected, thinner still they must be: Who is to blame? If any farther apology for their lordships should be necessary, be it this, and every bishop on the bench can vouch the truth of it, that many graduates offer themselves as candidates for orders from the universities, almost as well qualified (their innocence only excepted) as when they came out of their cradles.

## RUSTICUS.

## From the IDLER.

IN the common enjoyments of life, we cannot very liberally indulge the present hour, but by anticipating part of the pleasure which might have relieved the tediousness of another day; and any uncommon exertion of strength, or perseverance in labour, is succeeded by a long interval of languor and weariness. Whatever advantage we snatch, beyond the certain portion allotted us by nature, is like money spent before it is due, which at the time of regular payment will be missed and regretted.

Fame, like all other things which are supposed to give or to increase happiness, is dispensed with the same equality of distribution. He that is loudly praised will be clamorously censured: He that rises hastily into fame, will be in danger of sinking suddenly into oblivion.

Of many writers who filled their age with wonder, and whose names we find celebrated in the books of their contemporaries, the works are now no longer to be seen, or are seen only amidst the lumber of libraries which are seldom visited, where they lie only to shew the deceitfulness of hope, and the uncertainty of honour. Of the decline of reputation many causes may be assigned; it is commonly lost, because it never was deserved, and was conferred at first, not by the suffrage of criticism, but by the fondness of friendship, or servility of flattery. The great and popular are very freely applauded, but all soon grow weary of echoing to each other a name which has no other notice, but that many mouths are pronouncing it at once.

But many have lost the final reward of

their labours, because they were too hasty to enjoy it. They have laid hold on recent occurrences, and eminent names, and delighted their readers with allusions and remarks, in which all were interested, and to which all therefore were attentive. But the effect ceased with its cause; the time quickly came when new events drove the former from memory, when the vicissitudes of the world brought new hopes and fears, transferred the love and hatred of the publick to other agents; and the writer whose works were no longer assisted by gratitude or resentment, was left to the cold regard of idle curiosity.

He that writes upon general principles, or delivers universal truths, may hope to be read long, because his work will be equally useful at all times and in every country; but he cannot expect it to be received with eagerness, or to spread with rapidity, because desire can have no particular stimulation; that which is to be loved long, must be loved with reason rather than with passion. He that lays out his labours upon temporary subjects, easily finds readers, and quickly loses them; for what should make the book valued when its subject is no more?

These observations will shew the reason why the poem of *Hudibras* is almost forgotten, however embellished with sentiments, and diversified with allusions, however bright with wit, and however solid with truth. The hypocrisy which it detected, and the folly which it ridiculed, have long vanished from publick notice. Those who had felt the mischiefs of discord, and the tyranny of usurpation, read it with rapture, for every line brought back to memory something known, and gratified resentment, by the just censure of something hated. But the book which was once quoted by princes, and which supplied conversation to all the assemblies of the gay and witty, is now seldom mentioned, and even by those that affect to mention it, is seldom read. So vainly is wit lavished upon fugitive topics, so little can architecture secure duration when the ground is false.

## TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME time ago (see our Vol. for 1758, p. 457.) we took the liberty to offer a remonstrance, in order to prevent the further importation of French words; but we have the mortification to find it has but little effect: for, in spite of the said remonstrance, not only the words there



there complained of, are still in use, but others are daily imported. We were the other day affronted in the Daily Advertiser, by being told that a lost diamond had a *tache* in it; how should any of us, if we had found it, know that the puppy meant a *speck*? *Encore, encore*, we will again and again protest against this kind of smuggling, except where it may enrich our language. Should any haberdasher in these French wares give us *enzy*, we will adopt it, because we have not so good a one of our own; for *weariness* by no means comes up to it: But should we hear any more of their *fracas*, we shall, according to the modern phrase, *kick up a dust*, and it will infallibly occasion a *mal entendu*, or *misunderstanding*, between us, as we are determined to give a severe *coup*, or *stroke*, to this infamous practice, and will no longer deal in *Bagatelles*, or *trifles*; and the *bienfaisance*, or *good breeding*, of our betters, should direct them to avoid the use of those uncouth words; but alas! how are we fallen; even among ourselves we find degeneracy; our brothers of the whip have drove our old English stage *coaches* out of doors, and drive nothing now but *machines*: This, however, we may forgive them, provided they do not allow the hissing *vis-à-vis* to get footing here; we do not pretend to be *connoisseurs*; but as we are informed this word has given title to a little work that does honour to our country, let it pass; but we absolutely protest against *bon repos*, as our own *sweet sleepers* is much more poetical; and as *levée* or *levee*, signifies no more than *rising*, we are not satisfied with the use of it. *Dentist* figures it now in our news papers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Ruter is content with being called a *Tooth-drawer*. *Beau garçon* has likewise stolen into print; but as it is a *jemmy* phrase, we hope it will not pass muster, as *pretty fellows*, though not a literal translation, we find is the meaning of it; and the favourite double *entendre* is no more than double meaning; and though it may be the language at court, should never get footing elsewhere.

Should any two draymen meet in a narrow street, and from locking wheels fall to loggerheads, as there would be no premeditated malice in this case, this would be considered as a *rencontre*; but an English bystander would say, they met and fought. The poets too seem leagued against us, and our old *farce* is now called *petite piece*; *little pieces* they may be, but why not, in the language of

the drama, *entertainments*? We none of us wear *queues* to our wigs, or, as the tonfords call them, *cues*; yet, if we did, we should be content to call them *tails*. If *capuchins* and *pellanoise* were called *cloaks*, we should not see our mantua-makers' signs disfigured by such barbarisms as *pol-lonees* and *capocheens*. We are glad however that *negligée* has given place to the harmonious *trollopée*, as it is an English word, though of the last coinage. We cannot fight against the *chevaux de frise*, as the ladies have them under their immediate protection, but I should be glad to see the *Pompadour* sent home by the way of *Yarmouth*. The presentation of a clergyman to a benefice would be as well understood if the patron were less *puissant* and more *mighty*. In a word, Sir, we think it a *Bizzarerie* (allow us a French word in our turn) or strange *whim*, to borrow words and phrases from a people we hate as we do the *dewil*, when we have some of our own much more significant.

Signed,

By order of the mob of Great-Britain,

P. L. C. Secretary.

A REPLY to Mr. MORTON'S Defence.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM not a little surprized to see Mr. Morton defend his remarks (see p. 425, 426, 427.) which may be very justly termed a defence worth his great sagacity, which amounts to just nothing; he not having any where proved (by a demonstration founded on simple interest) wherein the defect of the theorem (in dispute) lay, which was the first thing he ought to have done; otherwise (it is manifest) his defence can amount to nothing, which, I greatly fear, is not in his power to perform, notwithstanding his great sagacity in finding (with that part of science) where he cannot supply the defect, but is willing to compute (as Rochester terms it) at the expence of his reputation. His defence is surprising! nay, it is astonishing! Otherwise the answers by Mr. A. Z. and myself, would have been a sufficient reply to his sagacious remarks. In short, an accuser ought to be well clothed with demonstrations, (founded on true and unerring principles) when he begins publicly to accuse an author; if so, he can demonstrate wherein the defect lies, and is then highly commendable; but if on the contrary, it will certainly

show



shew the accuser's ignorance in that part of science; the latter is actually Mr. Morton's case. And, I think, I can tell him what is still more rare, than what he observes at p. 426. When an author (of undoubted reputation) is falsely accused and condemned, in so publick a manner, A (when, at the same time, the author has undeniable demonstration on his side) I say, it is very seldom or never the accuser will publicly acknowledge his false accusation.

As to the case (he mentions) in spherical trigonometry, I shall leave for another opportunity; only I shall observe, that he ought to have cleared up his first accusation, (which his defence will not) before he had made a second attempt. I cannot perceive, that any part of Mr. A. Z's. answer to his remarks, can (in any respect) be admitted an answer to me: And, as I observed before, the theorem is strictly true, I will still say the same now (because I have demonstration on my side): For I did not any where assert, the theorem would be applicable to compound interest, &c.

Mr. Morton has manifestly made D appear, the impossibility of an author (of known abilities) pleasing every reader. Some men cry down books, that are not writ by themselves, or those of their own faction; as others do out of pure spleen, because the ill-natured subject will not stoop to their understandings. Some men E again naturally love to find fault (and many times when they cannot supply the defect); their genius prompts them to snarl and censure; and they take the same pleasure and satisfaction in that, that others do in the very best improvements of their minds. In a word, every man F that writes, and every thing that is written, runs the risque (at least) of as many censures, as there are prejudices, humours, and fancies to be met with. The fates of good and bad books, are very often like those of good and bad men in this world, so uncertain and confused, that the true characters of either are often not to be known. In writing, as well as in manners, he that does ill may chance to be commended for it, and he that does well, without a just recompence, ought to remember, that many a good thing has been served so before.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE BROWN.

*The Affair of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE's Behaviour, at the Battle of Thornhausen, on the 1st of August, having engrossed all Conversation, we shall, in Addition to the Extracts we gave in our last, p. 404, and in Justice to his Lordship, give the following Address from that Gentleman to the Publick.*

*A short Address from Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE to the Publick.*

**T**HE various reports that have been propagated to my disadvantage, and the many falsehoods which have been asserted to ruin my character, lay me under the necessity of remaining not entirely silent, though I am debarred at present from stating my case to the publick, as I should have done, had I not had assurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial, the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuse, which has been so maliciously thrown out against me.

I had rather, upon this occasion, submit myself to all the inconveniencies that may arise from the want of stile, than borrow assistance from the pens of others, as I can have no hopes of establishing my character, but from the force of truth. I shall, therefore, as plainly, and distinctly as possible, relate a few circumstances, which will at least shew that nobody could be more desirous than I was to bring truth to light, and subject my conduct to the strictest scrutiny.

The instant I found by the implied censure given out in orders the 2d of August †, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to prince Ferdinand, on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myself what particular I had either failed in or neglected my duty; I heard in general of disobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my supposed crime, till colonel Fitzroy acquainted me with what had passed between his serene highness and him upon my subject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (colonel Fitzroy) that day; whenever my trial comes, I shall endeavour to clear up that point to the satisfaction of the publick.

H My own assertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witnesses, whose veracity cannot

New Rope-Walk, Portsmouth, Common, Sept. 23, 1759.

We perceive, as this dispute is managed, it will run out to too great a length for our collection, at present, and therefore desire our correspondents would let it rest till some other opportunity. Mr. Morton, and Mr. Brown, when they write next, after consideration, will, perhaps, stick more to the point; ill-natured personalities are disgraceful and illiberal, and should always be avoided.

† See p. 440.



cannot be called in question, will, I trust, prove my innocence beyond the possibility of doubt.

Under these circumstances, I immediately applied for his majesty's permission to return to England, that I might answer any accusation that should be brought against me; for, as commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, no person there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accusation laid; the power of summoning courts-martial and approving their sentences, was vested in me by my commission, and no British officer or soldier could be tried by any other authority.

As soon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I instantly wrote the following letter to the secretary of state.

*My Lord,*

"I have the honour of acquainting your lordship with my arrival in England, in pursuance of his majesty's permission, sent to me, at my request, by your lordship.

I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied censure upon my conduct; I find I am still more unfortunate at home, by being publicly represented as having neglected my duty in the strongest manner, by disobeying the positive orders of his serene highness prince Ferdinand: As I am conscious of neither neglect, nor disobedience of orders; as I am certain I did my duty to the utmost of my abilities; and as I am persuaded that the prince himself would have found, that he had no just cause of complaint against me, had he condescended to have enquired into my conduct, before he had expressed his disapprobation of it, from the partial representation of others: I therefore most humbly request, that I may at last have a publick opportunity given me of attempting to justify myself to his majesty, and to my country, by a court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may suffer such punishment as I may have deserved; and, if innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the opinion of the world: But it is really too severe to have been censured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my crime, nor my accusers.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE

I received an answer to this letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was assured, that a court-martial, upon my application, would be granted, as soon as the officers, capable of giving evidence, could leave

their posts; but previously to the receipt of that letter, I was dismissed from all my military employments: Notwithstanding which dismissal, I still hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

A In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to ask is, that the publick will suspend its judgment till such facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no just idea of it; if dispositions of the cavalry and infantry are supposed, which never existed; if orders for attacks and pursuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if disobedience to those imaginary orders are asserted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under such circumstances, have recourse to, but claiming that justice, which is due to every Englishman, of being heard before he is condemned; the sooner that happens, the happier I shall be, as I am conscious my innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved.

GEORGE SACKVILLE

We shall likewise subjoin the following Letters, which have been published under the Title of a Vindication of his Lordship's Conduct; though his Lordship has expressed his displeasure at the Publication of them. As we are quite impartial, however, in this Affair, we leave our Readers to judge for themselves.

Copy of Lord G——'s Letter to Colonel Fitzroy.

Dear Sir, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

THE orders of yesterday, you may believe, affect me very sensibly. His serene highness has been pleased to judge, condemn, and censure me, without hearing me, in the most cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never asked me a single question in explanation of any thing he might disapprove; and as he must have formed his opinion upon the report of others, it was still harder he would not give me an opportunity of first speaking to him upon the subject; but you know, even in more trifling matters, that hard blows are sometimes unexpectedly given. If any body has a right to say that I hesitated in obeying orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of that, and then appeal to you for the truth of it.

When you brought me orders to advance with the British cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the



Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by Mr. Malborte's order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almost instantly; he said the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the duke, that I might ask an explanation of his orders.

—But, that no time might be lost, I sent Smith with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had seen his serene highness, I should find them forming beyond the wood.—This proceeding of mine might possibly be wrong; but I am sure the service could not suffer, as no delay was occasioned by it.—The duke then ordered me to leave some squadrons upon the right, which I did; and to advance the rest to support the infantry. This I declare I did, as fast as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by lord Granby, to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again sent to him to stop:—He said, as the prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward.—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries.—We both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by colonel Web and the duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the morais.—It was accordingly executed; and then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to dismount our men.

This, I protest, is all I know of the matter; and I was never so surprized, as when I heard the prince was dissatisfied that the cavalry did not move sooner up to the infantry.—It is not my business to ask, what the disposition originally was, or to find fault with any thing.—All I insist upon is, that I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I could have executed them ten minutes sooner than I did, now I know the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an hour too late, if it was the duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line.—I cannot think that was his meaning, as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry.

try:—And it appears, that both lord Granby and I understood we were at our posts, by our halting when we got to the rear of our foot.

I hope I have stated impartially the part of this transaction, that comes within your knowledge.—If I have, I must beg you would declare it, so as I may make use of it in your absence; for it is impossible to sit silent under such reproach, when I am conscious of having done the best that was in my power.—For God's sake let me see you, before you go for England.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant.

*Copy of Colonel Fitzroy's Letter to Lord G—— S——.*

My Lord, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

**H**IS serene highness, upon some report made to him by the duke of Richmond, of the situation of the enemy, sent captain Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.—His serene highness was, at this instant, one or two brigades beyond the English infantry, towards the left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the cavalry, I found captain Ligonier with your lordship.—Notwithstanding, I declared his serene highness's orders to you: Upon which you desired I would not be in an hurry.—I made answer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me speak very quick.—I then repeated the orders for the British cavalry to advance towards the left, and at the same time, mentioning the circumstance that occasioned the orders, added, "That it was a glorious opportunity for the English to distinguish themselves; and that your lordship, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour."

You yet expressed your surprize at the order, saying it was impossible the duke could mean to break the line.—My answer was, that I delivered his serene highness's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which you asked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little exposed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your lordship continued to think my orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expressing your desire to see prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his serene highness.—During this time



time I did not see the cavalry advance.—Captain Smith, one of your aids de camp, once or twice made me repeat the orders he had before delivered to your lordship; and I hope he will do me the justice to say, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilst we were going to find the duke, as I imagine, being sensible of the clearness of my orders, and the necessity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your lordship give him some orders.—What they were I cannot say—but he immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon my joining the duke, I repeated to him the orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his serene highness, to know whether they were the same he had honoured me with, I had the satisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His serene highness immediately asked, where the cavalry was; and upon my making answer, that lord G—— did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his serene highness, he expressed his surprize strongly.

I hope your lordship will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid de camp, in mentioning to his serene highness my orders being so much questioned by your lordship.

I am, &c.

*Copy of the Declaration of Capt. Smith, Aid de Camp to Lord G—— S——.*

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

**W**HAT I have to say with regard to the orders colonel Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard lord G—— S—— say, on his receiving them, as they differed from those he had just before received by captain Ligonier, he would speak to the prince himself; and accordingly put his horse in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to me twice.—I thought it so clear and positive for the British cavalry only to advance where he should lead, that I took the liberty to say to his lordship I did think they were so; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the prince, that no time might be lost. His answer was, he had also an order from the prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impossible the prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the British, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could soon remedy the fault.—He said, then do it as fast as you

can.—Accordingly I went, as fast as my horse could go, to general Mostyn.—He knows the rest.—This is all that past, as near as I can recollect.—It was spoke as we galloped, and could not be long about, as I have been on the ground since, and do not believe, when his lordship sent me back, I had above six hundred yards to go to general Mostyn.

*BOOKS selling by Auction, at the Britannia, near the Royal Exchange,*

*By L. FUNNIBUS, Auctioneer.*

**B** GRATITUDE, a Poem, in twenty-four cantos, from the original German of Lady Mary Hapsburgh, published at Vienna in the year 1756.—MACHIAVEL THE SECOND, or MURDER NO SIN, from the French of Monsieur le Diable, printed at Paris for le Sieur Dæmon, in la Rue d'Enfer, near the Louvre.—C CRUELTY a VIRTUE, a Political Tract, in two volumes, fine imperial paper, by Count Soltikoff.—The JOYS of SODOM, a Sermon, preached in the Royal Chapel at Warsaw, by W. Hellsatanatius, Chaplain to his Excellency Count Bruhl.—D THE ART of TRIMMING, a Political Treatise, by the learned Van-Self, of Amsterdam.—SELF-PRESERVATION, a Soliloquy, wrote extempore on an Aspen Leaf on the Plains of Minden; found in the pocket of an Officer who fell on the First of August.—The ART of FLYING, E by Monsieur Contades; with a curious Frontispiece, representing Dismay with Eagle's wings, and Glory with a pair of Crutches, following the French Army.—The REVERIES of a SUPERANNUATED GENIUS, on the Banks of Lake Liman, near Geneva, by M. Voltaire.—The F SPIRIT of LYING, from L'Esprit Men-teur of Monsieur Maubert.—POLITICAL ARITHMETICK, by the same Author; in which is proved to Demonstration that Two is more than Five, and that Three is less than One.—The KNOTTY QUESTION Discussed, wherein is proved that under certain circumstances, Wrong is Right, and Right is Wrong, by a Casuist of the Sorbonne.—A NEW PLAN of the English possessions in America with the Limits properly settled, by Jeffery Amherst, Geographer to his Britannick Majesty.—The THEORY of SEA-FIGHTING reduced to PRACTICE, by E. Bowen, Mariner.—A TREATISE on the CONSTRUCTION of BRIDGES, by L. Will, and J. Willnot, Architects, near the Black Fryars, at Louvain.—The SPIRIT of TREATIES, a very Curious Tract, in which is fairly proved, that ad-



Salute Monarchs have a right to explain them in their own sense, and that limited Princes are tied down to a strict observance of the letter.—The CONQUEST of HANOVER by the French, in the year 1759, a tragi-comic-farce, by a French officer.—A LETTER of CONSOLATION from the Jesuits in the Shades, to their afflicted brethren at Lisbon, the second edition.—The FALL of FISHER, an Excellent new Ballad, by — Harvey, Esq; —The TRAVELS of a MARSHAL of FRANCE, from the WESER to the MAYNE; shewing how he, and 10,000 B of his companions miraculously escaped from the hands of the savage Germans and English; and how, after inexpressible difficulties, several hundreds of them got safe to their own country. Interspersed with several Curious Anecdotes of Rapes, Murders, and other French Gallantries; by P. L. C. a Benedictine Monk, of the Order of Saint Bartholomew.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SIR W. Temple, in a number of very entertaining hints \* compares the stability of a government, founded on the affections of a people to their leaders, to a pyramid; whole bottom being broad, and top narrow, makes it firm and secure: Whereas the contrary, a pyramid reversed, is a figure of very uncertain support and duration.

A monarchy, says he, where the prince governs by the affections, and according to the opinions and interests of his people, or the bulk of them, makes of all others the safest and firmest government. And, on the contrary, a popular state, which is not founded in the general humour and interests of the people, but only of the persons who share in the government, or depend upon it, is, of all others, the most uncertain, unstable, and subject to the most frequent and easy changes.

The less a monarchy takes in of the people's opinions and interests, and the more of the passions and interests of particular men, the more unstable it grows, and the more endangered by every storm in the air and shake of the earth.—And H a commonwealth, the more it takes in of the general humour and bent of the people, and the more it spires up to a head by the authority of some one person founded upon the love and esteem of the people, the firmer it stands, and the less sub-

ject to danger or change by any concussions of earth or air.

From this sort of reasoning, and farther comparing the strength or weakness of a people to a pyramid standing on its base or its point, he deduces the causes of a security to a state when invaded.

The brave, long, and almost incredible defences, says he, that have been made by those governments which were rooted in the general affection, esteem, and interests of the nation, make it seem probable, that almost all the conquests we read of have been made way for, or in some measure facilitated, if not assisted, by the weakness of the conquered government, grown from the disesteem, disaffection, or indifference of the people; or from those vicious and effeminate constitutions of body and mind among them, which ever grow up in the corrupt air of weak, or loose, a vicious or a factious state: And such can never be strong in the hearts of the people, nor consequently firm upon that which is the true bottom of all governments.

He then enumerates various small D states who have supported themselves against vastly superior powers aiming to reduce and conquer them; and gives this noble, manly, and true British reason for the event,—Because, in all these wars, the people were both united and spirited by the common love of their country, their liberty, or their religion; or by the more particular esteem and love of their princes and leaders.

Apply these reflections of our author to our late and our present times, and how manifestly will they be found to correspond with events we have seen! Let then our enemies throw out their vain threats of making a conquest of us.—We need not fear, while heaven preserves to us a GEORGE to rule over us, and a PITT to prompt, and give vigour to his councils; while the leaders they appoint to conduct our forces are no longer bashful in the day of battle; and while the affections and confidence of a brave and grateful people give the helping hand to all their noble attempts.—Be this the tribute paid to heaven and to them, for our late successes, by every honest Briton.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

D. J. BRUTUS.

The FRENCH Account of the Battle of THORNHAUSEN. (See p. 438.)

A Relation of the Battle of the 1st of August, 1759, between the Armies of France

3 P. 2



France and Hanover, commanded by the Marshal de Contades, and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick.

**A**LL the generals of the French army being met on the 31st of July, at six in the evening, at the marshal de Contades's quarters, a grand council of war was held, the result of which was, That they should march to the enemy that very night, and attack them at day-break. The marshal gave the generals the order of the march, and the disposition of the attack. The army was to march in eight columns to the ground where it was to be formed in battle-array. Broglie's reserve, which was to be augmented with eight battalions of the grenadiers of France and the royal grenadiers, was to make a ninth column, and to keep on the right, proceeding along the left bank of the Weser. The marshal had formed the whole plan of the action upon a supposition, That, by the motions of the 29th, and those which followed, prince Ferdinand had carried his principal force to his right, leaving on his left a corps not very numerous, which joined to the brink of the Weser, and was at a great distance from the rest of the army, the right of which was at Hille. The duke of Broglie was charged with the attack of the corps whose left was at the brink of the Weser, and which was not numerous. It was never doubted that the French reserve was superior to it; and the order bore, that after overwhelming and routing it, the duke de Broglie should fall on the left flank of the enemy, and thereby facilitate the attack and victory of the marshal's army.

The duke de Broglie was in order of battle, before day, within musket shot of the enemy's grand guard. His first line consisted of nine battalions, his second of nine, and his reserve of three. His cavalry was posted in two columns behind the left of his infantry, that it might form in battle-array to support the infantry in case of need, and support lieutenant-general Nicolai, whose division, consisting of three brigades of foot, joined to his left, and had no cavalry.

The left wing of the French army, under lieutenant-general de Guerchi, joined to a rivulet whose banks formed a kind of morass. The centre of the marshal's army consisted of sixty squadrons of horse, which had no other foot to support them, but those which formed the line on their right and left.

The duke de Broglie, as has been said,

was in order of battle before day. But he suspended the attack till lieutenant-general Nicolai's division, and afterwards that of M. de Beaupreau, had got to its ground. As soon as those gentlemen had reached their posts, he caused some platoons of foot to advance and charge the enemy's grand guards; and under favour of those platoons, he himself advanced to the summit of the eminence which ran along his whole front, and entirely hid the enemy's dispositions. The unconcern with which the enemy bore this primary approach, and this whole disposition, confirmed the supposition upon which the marshal had formed his plan of attack: One would have thought that there were only posts on that side held by a small body of forces. The duke's surprise can scarce be imagined when he perceived, from the top of the eminence, a large body of Hanoverian foot ranged in order of battle, and extending from the bank of the Weser to the wood, with the farm house of Tostenhansen, of which they had made an entrenched post, in their line. He, nevertheless, made his cannon advance, which began to play at five o'clock; and finding things in a situation contrary to that on which the plan of attack had been formed, he sent notice thereof to the marshal. The enemy, at first, returned the cannonade very feebly. But finding that the duke did not give in to the snare, their fire soon became superior, and was sustained by the troops. An answer should be received from the marshal. The duke caused the general officers of his corps to make the same observation that he had done, and they were of the same opinion. The cannon continued to play, till fresh orders should be received, which the duke de Broglie went for himself, to the center, where the marshal was. On leaving his wing, he put in such order, that the enemy were curbed. It was no longer in the marshal's power to change his plan: It was now eight o'clock, the enemy were advancing, and threatened the centre. In fact, a large body of English and Hanoverian infantry supported by cavalry, came forward and fell upon the cavalry that formed the centre. The latter anticipated the shock which was their sole resource. But, notwithstanding the briskness of their charge, they were repulsed, because they had none to support them. The brigades of foot of Touraine and Rouvergne, which were in the same line on the right, ventured to make an attempt to support them, and were overpowered. From the moment



that the enemy's foot fell upon the centre, the day might have been supposed to be lost. The duke de Broglie, and the generals of his corps, immediately determined what to do. The reserve quickly joined Nicolai's division; and the two corps came, under the duke's command, to mask the center, which was in confusion, and form a rampart to it. This manoeuvre was the more daring, as it was made under the noses both of the victorious corps, and of that large body of forces which joined to the bank of the Weser. Under favour of the good countenance of the right, the center repulsed the rivulet, and went and formed in order of battle in the old camp. The left followed it, as did likewise the cavalry of the right; the infantry of the right remained in the hedges under the cannon of Minden, to cover those motions by their fire. There was nothing to oblige us to retire further; and the battle would have been nothing more but an attack for which we were to make reprisals: But just as the enemy threatened the center, the marshal received advice from M. de Brissac, who was posted at Cosfeld with a body of troops to secure the communication with Herforden, that the hereditary prince of Brunswick had attacked him at half an hour after five in the morning, with 12,000 men, and forced him to retire to Minden. This blow rendered the prince master of the passes. The marshal, therefore, took a resolution to place his army on the other side of the Weser, which, accordingly, it crossed in the evening, after all the baggage had filed off. The infantry which had taken post in the hedges, being favoured by the cannon of Minden, marched through the town, in which 300 were left to make a capitulation for the wounded. This retreat was by no means made in a fright: The troops were not at all disheartened. The French army remained on the 2d within half a league of Minden, into which the enemy did not enter till the afternoon.

The army marched, on the 3d, to Olsdorf, where it halted the 4th. The necessity of procuring substances will oblige us to make some marches more towards Hesse: But we shall secure all the defiles and posts for our return. On the 5th, the army was at Halbeck, and is this day, the 6th, at Minden. It was not at all harassed in its march on the 3d. Mean while prince Ferdinand hath all the marks of victory in him; though, otherwise, his loss is considerable. The French have lost be-

tween 5 and 6000 men, killed and wounded, or prisoners. They have, moreover, a great number of their wounded with them. M. de Lutzelbourg, major-general, is a prisoner. Messrs. de Beaupreau, and de Poyanne, lieutenant-generals; M. de Monti, major-general; Messrs. the duke de Montmorenci, de Gassé, de Sechelles, and de Vatan, colonels, are wounded. The prince de Chimai and M. de la Fayette, colonels in the grenadiers of France, are killed. The army has lost thirty pieces of cannon. Broglie's corps lost only one piece of cannon, which was obliged to be left because the carriage was broke.

The most surprising thing of this day's work, was prince Ferdinand's judgment and boldness in sending out a detachment of 10,000 men, the moment he was going to engage a superior army.

### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
IN your Magazine for October, 1758, p. 525, a gentleman who signs himself *Salubre*, was so generous as to lay down some rules, &c. for decayed health, designed for the recovery of *Amicus's* friend; what effect it had, if the method was pursued, the publick have not been favoured with: Now, as a return of health is of infinite service, and the greatest of blessings to those who have laboured under any disorder, I think, if any method has been tried with success, the publick ought to be made acquainted therewith, for the good of others.—The following I communicate with the greatest pleasure.—For more than twelve months my wife was troubled every night with profuse sweats, from the hips downwards, to such a degree, that her limbs from being of a robust size, were reduced to almost a skeleton, from the excessive loss of nourishment through the pores.—The moment I read the above advice, it occurred to me it might possibly relieve a partial as well as universal sweating. From the beginning of November I commenced her doctor, rubbed her legs every night well with a flesh brush, gave the medicines as directed, and every day the weather would permit, had her on horseback; in less than a month her sweats began to abate, and in ten weeks the complaint entirely left her; she is now as healthy as ever, and her limbs have returned to their former proportion.—The modesty of the gentleman in not subscribing his name, gives me occasion to request, if it is agreeable, a better acquaintance,



acquaintance, by directing a line, to be left at Sago's Coffee-House, Holborn, London; or at the White Lion, Bristol, that I may have the satisfaction of applying on any other occasion.

Oxfordshire, I am, &c.

Sept. 3, 1759.

T. B. A

*Premiums of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p. 444.*

*Premiums for the Advantage of the British Colonies.*

**F**OR the greatest quantity of cochineal, properly cured, not less than 25lb. weight, first produced from any plantation or plantations in South Carolina, within the space of three years from the date hereof, 100l. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 25lb. weight, as above, 50l. For the greatest quantity, not less than 25lb. weight, produced as above in Jamaica, 100l. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 25lb. weight, 50l. The like premiums will be given to any person who shall first produce, in any of the British colonies, settlements, or dominions, the abovementioned quantity. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace residing in the country, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parish where such cochineal was cured, setting forth that the said cochineal was cured at the place mentioned therein, and such certificate backed or counter-signed by the governor or commander in chief in council, under the seal of the colony, will be expected by the society at the time the premium is claimed.—For planting the greatest quantity of logwood, in any of the plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20l. Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the first Wednesday in June, 1760.—For planting, fencing and securing the greatest number of logwood trees (not less than 500) in any of our plantations, before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, 40l. and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in June, 1761.—50l. will be given for the greatest quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the British colonies in America, not less than 500 lb. weight at one importation, in the port of London, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1761. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 500lb. weight, 20l. For the third ditto, not less than 500lb. weight, 10l. A certificate or certificates under the hands of the collector of the customs and naval officers of the port where the wax is shipped will be required. If the quantities should be equal, the Quality will determine the premium.—Whereas the society, on the 5th day of April, 1758, offered a premium of 50l. for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date

thereof, in any of our colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of olive-trees, not less than 1000, for the production of oil; also a premium of 40l. for the second greatest number, not less than 800; and likewise a premium of 30l. for the third greatest number, not less than 600.

**A** The society hereby proposes to give three other premiums of 50, 40, and 30l. on the above conditions, for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our said colonies southward of the Delaware river the greatest number of olive-trees. Each claimant will be required to produce (within six months after the expiration of the said four years respectively) a certificate under the hand of the governor of the province, that a sufficient proof had been made before him that the number of trees mentioned in the said certificate are under actual improvement and cultivation.—To the person who shall, on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1760, import into any one port in England from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, the produce of the said colonies, not less than 50 ton, nearest in goodness to the best foreign pot-ash: The quantity landed to be ascertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the customs, and the quality to be ascertained in such manner as the society shall direct, 100l. N. B. The same premium will be given, on the same conditions, to the person who shall, after the second Wednesday in December, 1760, and on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1761, import into England, from any of his majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, not less than 50 Ton.—To the person, in any of our American colonies, who shall first raise and cure from his own plantation, and import into the port of London, within six years from the 25th of March, 1759, 500lb. weight of good raisins, 50l. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace residing in the country, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parishes where such raisins were raised and cured, setting forth that the said raisins were raised and cured at the place mentioned therein, and such certificate backed or counter-signed by the governor or chief magistrate of the colony, will be expected at the time the premium is claimed.—It was proposed, in April, 1758, to give, for sowing, raising, and curing the greatest quantity of safflower in any of our plantations (not less than 500lb. weight) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. For the second greatest quantity 10l. Certificates of such sowing, &c. to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1760. Also two premiums on the same conditions for sowing, raising, and curing safflower before the third Wednesday in December, 1760; and certificates



certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1761. The society hereby propose to give two other premiums, one of 15l. and the other of 10l. on the above conditions, for sowing, raising and curing, after the third Wednesday in December, 1760, and before the third Tuesday in December, 1761, the greatest quantity of satisfactory and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Tuesday in June, 1762.—For every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1759, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun, 1d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spun or bruised quality, though only one worm has spun in the same, 2d. For every pound of cocoons, produced in the same year, wherein two worms have interwoven themselves, 1d. N. B. These premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Oulien, superintendant of the silk culture in Georgia, on bringing the balls or cocoons to the public signature at Savannah, according to notice already sent to Georgia.—For every pound weight of merchantable raw silk raised and produced in the colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North-Carolina, in the year 1760, 2s. 6d. The said premiums to be paid, in Connecticut by Dr. Jared Eliot, and the Rev. Mr. Clap; in Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. and John Hughes, Esq; and in North-Carolina, by George Pollock, Cullen Pollock, and John Rutherford, Esqrs. upon proof being made to their satisfaction by every person claiming such premiums, that the silk by which it is claimed has been actually and bona fide, reeled from cocoons of such claimants own raising and produce.—Also a further premium of 1s. for every pound weight of raw silk imported into England from the said colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North-Carolina, will be paid, by the society's secretary, to the importer, upon producing a certificate under the hands and seals of the abovementioned gentlemen in the said colonies respectively, that proof had been made to them, that such silk for which the premium is claimed, consisting the quantity, was of the actual growth of one of the said colonies respectively; and also a certificate from the proper officers of the customs of the port or place where such silk was imported, of its having been entered in such port or place from the said colonies.—To that planter in any of the said colonies who shall first produce within seven years from the 5th day of April, 1753, from his own plantation five bushels of white or red wine, made of grapes, the produce of the colonies only, and such as is the opinion of competent judges appointed by the society in London, shall be deemed deserving the reward, not less than

one ton thereof to be imported at London, wool. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace, residing in the country, or of the minister and churchwardens of the parish where such wine was made, setting forth, that the wine was grown and made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the wine is equally good with that imported; and such certificate, backed or countersigned by the governor or chief magistrate of the colony, will be expected by the society at the time the premium is claimed.

## TREATISE.

A gold medal will be given for the best treatise on the arts of peace, containing an historical account of the progressive improvements of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in that part of Great Britain called England, with the effects of those improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the most practicable means for their future advancement. All treatises are to be sent to the society on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1761. Each writer is desired to mark his treatise with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse as the treatise is marked with, which paper, in case his treatise is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back if it be so desired, and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the medal.—A sum not exceeding 200l. is allotted annually by the society, to be bestowed in such proportion, on such condition, and at such times as the society shall judge proper, for new discoveries or improvements in husbandry, mechanics, arts, manufactures, or other matters which shall be found really to deserve encouragement on account of their public utility, and for which no premium has been offered. These rewards to be determined and distributed only between the second Wednesday in November and the last Wednesday in May. N. B. No premium will in any case be given, unless the performance be deemed by the society to have sufficient merit to deserve their encouragement. It is required in all cases, where it can be done, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, he or she sending with it a paper sealed up, having without side a corresponding mark, and within side the claimant's name and address. No papers shall be opened but such as gain premiums, all the rest shall be returned unopened, with the matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their marks within half a year, after which time, if not demanded,



manded, they shall be publicly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the society.

Whereas there are societies for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and also in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary; and the claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens. Proper affidavits, or such certificates as the society shall require, are to be produced on every art.

By order of the society,

GEO. BOX, secretary.

Note, Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this society for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr. Box, the secretary, at the society's office, opposite Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, London.

To the AUTHOR of the ESSAY in Defence of a Material World (See p. 193.)

SIR,

May 9, 1759.

I HAVE read your essay in defence of a material world; in which there is a passage or two I should be glad to see explained. You are pleased, with great modesty, to declare, that "your reader must determine, whether you have, or have not, confuted the reasonings of the immaterialists;" but surely, Sir, you yourself have decided this point, when you confess, "that the arguments against matter, are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in its defence." It is, I say, evident from hence, either that you have not confuted the immaterialists, or that weak arguments may be an overmatch for such as are stronger; which is so strange a paradox, that it will hardly be admitted: But should it be granted, that weak arguments have more strength than those that are stronger, I ask, Why you undertake to

prove, that the arguments which are the main foundation of the immaterial Hypothesis are weak and defective? Why will you argue against yourself? You will, perhaps, by way of salvo, tell me, that arguments have not the less force for being weak, unless they be defective also: You will likewise tell me, that the arguments in defence of matter, though weak, are not defective: You will moreover add, that subtle, deep, and philosophical arguments, are both weak and defective: Or, lastly, you will tell me, that arguments are not the weaker, for being less subtle, shallower, and less philosophical.

You desire, that your having granted that the arguments in favour of immaterialism are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in defence of matter, may not create a prejudice against your opinion; for, say you, "that is the case in many plain points, in which the foundation of assents lies open to common sense, and the nearer any truth approaches to the certainty of self-evidence the less is to be said in explication or confirmation of it." I answer: The design of your essay is to defend the existence of matter unperceived; in which work I find the following passage. "Material objects, if we suppose them to exist, are objects of sense; an object of sense we cannot otherwise conceive in thought, than as an object of sense, i. e. we cannot in thought separate perception from it:" Hence it follows, that if it be true that matter exists unperceived, it is according to you, an inconceivable truth. How then could you call it a plain point, lying open to common sense, and nearly approaching to the certainty of self-evidence?

I am, yours, &c.

A. B.

TO give our readers a clearer idea of the late sea fight, between the English fleet commanded by the brave admiral Boscawen and the French fleet under M. de la Clue, we have obliged them with the annexed comprehensive CHART of the Straits of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

## Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1759.

An ELEGY in the Manner of Tibullus, written the Evening before quitting College.

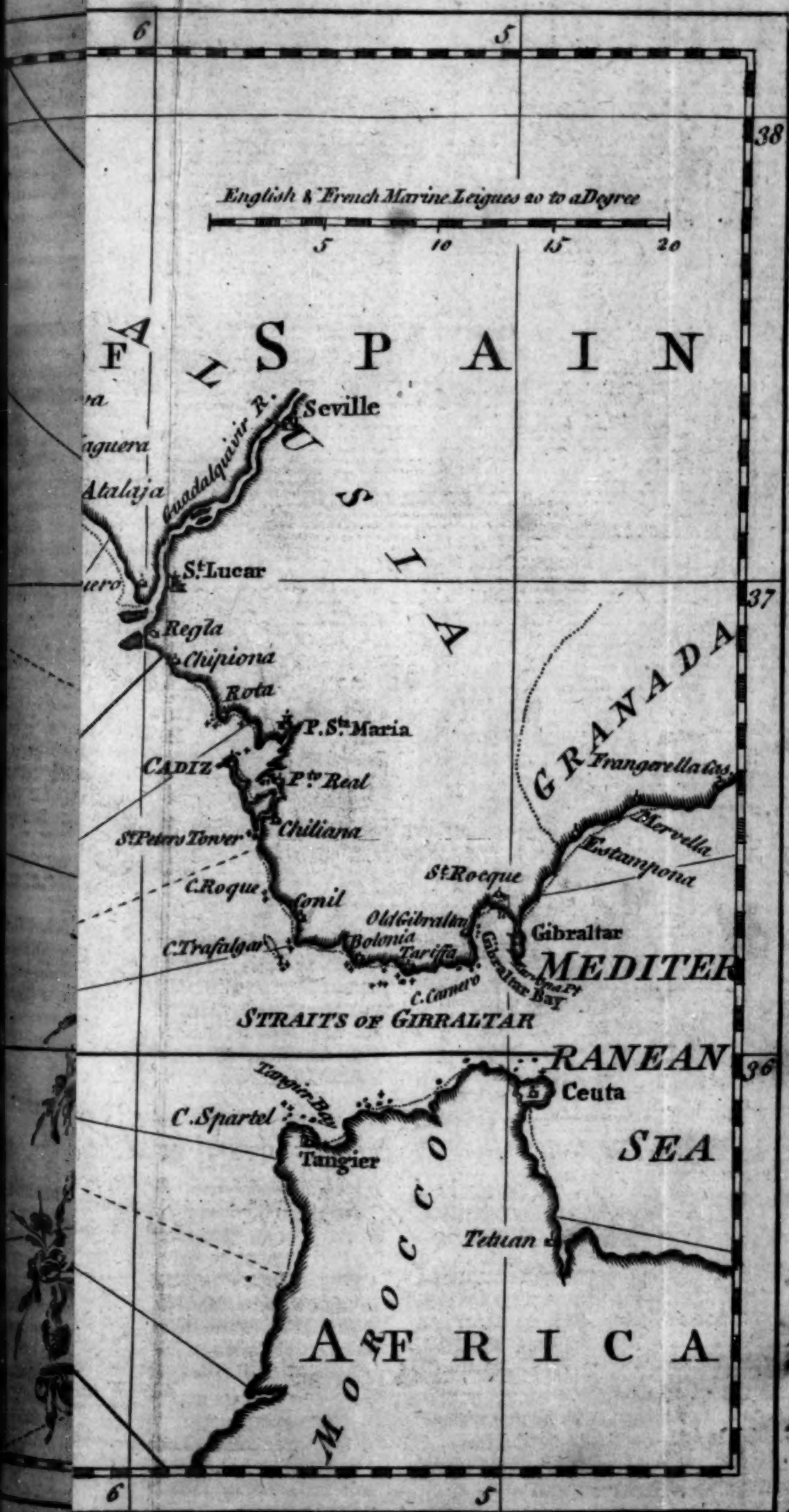
SOON as tomorrow's sun begins to dawn,  
And spread his joy diffusing rays around,  
Whose gladsome radiance gilds the chequer'd lawn,  
And dries the dew drops from the thirsty ground;  
Then shall I quit sage wisdom's lov'd retreat,  
Where ev'ry science, ev'ry Muse resorts;  
Where liberty has fix'd her darling seat,  
And looks contempt on gilded slaves at courts.  
How oft in pleasure have I pass'd the day  
Near — clear streams, or on the neighbouring plains,  
In looking at the artless lambskins play,  
Or reading Pope's, or easy Prior's strains!

In careless indolence I liv'd secure,  
And look'd with pity on the wretch in love  
Laugh'd at his darts, derided Cupid's power  
[could move]

And thought no nymph my stubborn heart  
Till Clara came, possess'd of ev'ry grace,  
And ev'ry virtue that adorns the mind;  
So sweet her mien, so heav'nly was her face,  
I thought her one exceeding human kind.  
But when she spoke, then, then, my heart  
was lost, [mov'd]

Then was my soul with sweet compassion  
I hast'ned to her voice with rapture tost,  
I gaz'd, admir'd, and found at last I lov'd  
In tender words, I told my moving tale,  
Told all the passion that my soul possess'd  
But nought I said could hapless me avail,  
Or melt the icy coldness of her breast.









*Paigueiro I.  
Torre de Pedra*

Sines

K. of PORTU-

*Villa Nova de Milfontes*

Serdaon

-GAL

A L G A R V A

Algesur

*Carqueira*

Albunquera

*Estom*

Villa Nova

Lagos

*Sagras*

Lagos Bay

*Ala laya*

*Zanoral*

S.º Vincent

Castillo

Albufeira

*Pera*

Torre de S.º Marto

Faro

*Carroiro*

*Fanobillias*

Tavira

Almargem

Alcoutim

S.º Lucar de Guadiana

V.ª Blanca

Ayamont

Barra de

Rio Guadiana

Castillo

Barra de Tavira

*Dião*

*Castro*

Figueira

Barra de Faro

C. S.º Mary

A CHART of the  
STRAITS of GIBRALTAR  
with the adjacent  
OCEAN, and COASTS of  
SPAIN and PORTUGAL;  
where the late Engagement between  
Adm.º Boscawen & the French happened,  
and where so many of the  
FRENCH SHIPS  
were taken or burnt.  
By T. Kitchin Geog.º

Longitude West from London









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Yet still I lov'd, and still pursu'd the fair,  
 Beg'd but for pity, beg'd but for a smile;  
 She neither bade me hope, nor yet despair,  
 But still remain'd indifferent all the while,  
 Had I the wealth that both the Indies hold,  
 Or had I crowns and sceptres to command;  
 At Clara's feet, I'd lay the shining gold,  
 And put the sceptre in her beauteous hand.  
 But if she still does all my love despise,  
 I'll quit the plain, and seek some shady  
 grove;  
 There to the winds I'll breathe my latest  
 sighs,  
 And die a Martyr to despair and love.

J. W.

The PASSION of BYBLIS, from Ovid's  
 Metamorphosis, Book ix.

LET Byblis' dire example warn the Fair,  
 Left lawless love their heedless hearts in-  
 snare;  
 For Byblis, by unruly passion caught,  
 Her brother lov'd, but not as sister ought.  
 At first, indeed, unknowing of her flame,  
 The frequent kiss she deem'd not worthy  
 blame;  
 Nor thought, that when about his neck she  
 threw  
 Her am'rous arms, she any censure drew:  
 In pleasing error long remains the maid,  
 By love, in mask of piety, betray'd,  
 As grows her love, maturing by degrees,  
 She studies dress, her brother's eye to please;  
 And, if some brighter fair approach his sight,  
 She views each rival charm with envious  
 spite.  
 Yet she, self-ignorant still, to her desire  
 Fixes no scope, but burns with secret fire.  
 Now lord she calls him, as a far remove  
 From odious blood, and nearer to her love!  
 And she could wish the sister's name to lose,  
 And Caunus only that of Byblis use.  
 Nor yet while waking dar'd she to admit  
 Such hopes as were not for a virgin fit;  
 But oft in balmy sleep her fancy brought  
 The lovely object of her wakeful thought,  
 When all entranc'd, in am'rous folds entwined,  
 She found her brother to her ardour kind;  
 So fierce the bliss, so true the vision seems,  
 She conscious blushes, tho' she only dreams.  
 She woke, she paus'd, her vision she revolv'd;  
 Then thus bespoke a mind that's unresolv'd:  
 Ah me! why gave the silent night to view  
 That guilty scene I should not wish were true:  
 He's all o'er charms, e'en envy must confess;  
 But, ah, those charms must not a sister bless.  
 He's worthy me, and might my love com-  
 mand,  
 Did not a brother's fatal name withstand.  
 What tho' I dare not love indulge awake,  
 Yet, O! the liberties in dreams I take!  
 In am'rous dreams no witnesses annoy,  
 And, tho' fictitious, rapt'rous is the joy.  
 O Venus, and thou love compelling pow'r,  
 How blest I revell'd in that blissful hour;  
 How all dissolv'd in extacy I lay!  
 It charms me still, altho' so short the stay!

September, 1759.

Too soon the darkness took its rapid flight,  
 As envy'ng me superlative delight.  
 O Caunus, could I change this name of mine,  
 Our mutual hands with mutual love might join  
 Thy father mine, but that by law alone,  
 My fire might thee his son affiance'd own.  
 O had the Gods to us so gracious been  
 As not to place this kindred bar between;  
 Or wert thou great, and I of low degree,  
 I might aspire without a crime to thee.  
 How blest soe'er, among the virgin train,  
 The fair thou may'st to make a mother deign;  
 The same our parents since the fates decree,  
 To Byblis thou can'st but a brother be.  
 One obstacle alone withstands our love,  
 And that an obstacle is like to prove.  
 Then what avails the night's fictitious scene?  
 Are dreams of weight? or aught do visions  
 mean?  
 How blest the Gods, who, free and unre-  
 strain'd, [tain'd!  
 Sweet intercourse with sisters have main-  
 Thus Ops enjoy'd her brother Saturn's bed;  
 Thus Ocean, Tethys, Jove did Juno wed.  
 But Gods have laws their own, celestial  
 laws; [cause?  
 What such to me? How serve my human  
 This guilty flame to banish let me try,  
 Or if I cannot, let me quickly die;  
 And when I lifeless on the couch am spread,  
 My brother kisses may afford me dead.  
 And yet my case requires consent of two:  
 Say I approve, he may detest my view.  
 But Æolus's sons, by beauty's charms,  
 Were fir'd to take their sisters to their arms—  
 But whence all this? why these examples  
 press'd? breast,  
 Where rove I? fly such impious flames my  
 My brother loves, but with a cold alloy;  
 He only loves me as a brother may:  
 But had he first to me been captive made,  
 His flame had been with equal flame repaid.  
 Shall I then ask, who ask'd had not deny'd?  
 What, speak? confess? yes, love's above  
 my pride.  
 Or, if coy honour ought my lips to seal,  
 The secret letter shall my flame reveal.  
 She, thus resolv'd, thus fix'd her wav'ring  
 mind;  
 'Rose on her side, and on her arm reclin'd.  
 He shall behold—I will, said she, confess  
 To the dear youth, my raging love's excess.  
 Ah me! where rush I? O my tortur'd brain!  
 What fire is this I madly entertain?  
 Then meditating what she should indite,  
 She seizes herself with trembling hand to write.  
 One hand the pencil held, the tablet one,  
 She 'gan, she doubted, wrote, condemn'd  
 what done;  
 And noted, blotted, chang'd, dislik'd, approv'd,  
 Rejected and resum'd, as caprice mov'd.  
 No phrase can please, nor what to chuse she  
 knows,  
 And in her visage shame with daring glows.  
 Sister subscrib'd, she strikes it out again;  
 At length corrected, thus her words remain:  
 To thee, dear youth, thy fond admirer sends  
 Her wish of health; her own on thee depends;  
 Ah,



Ah, let me not reveal the lover's name!  
The blushing lover is forbid by shame.  
Should you her suit enquire; she'd fain proceed,

Nameless, if possible, her cause to plead;  
Nor chuses anxious Byblis to be known  
Before her hope to certainty be grown.  
Indeed the anguish of my wounded breast  
By these apparent symptoms might be guest:  
Faded and fall'n my cheeks, my oft wet eyes,  
And, tho' from latent cause, my broken sighs;  
Th' embraces frequent, and if mark'd by you,  
The kisses more than from a sister due.  
Yet, tho' to grief a pining victim doom'd,  
Tho' nearly by an inward fire consum'd,  
I've done my all (as know the pow'rs divine)

[mine:  
I've spar'd no pains to cure this wound of  
And long I strove to guard my wretched heart

Against the fury of love's piercing dart;  
And more and harder far my conflicts were  
Than you conceive a maid hath strength to bear.

Subdu'd at last, I am compell'd to sue,  
With conscious dread, for kindly aid from you.

Your lover you can save, or can destroy:  
Say which of these thou chusest gentle boy?  
Who this request prefers, no foe is she;  
Thy nearest friend a nearer friend would be;  
And, tho' by close relation to thee ty'd,  
She craves to be in stricter bands ally'd.  
To our grave seniors leave the vain applause  
To know what's criminal or not by laws.

Of right and wrong severely to decide,  
While musty statutes are their only guide.  
But, free born Venus suits our youthful prime,  
We know no ill, unconscious of a crime:  
Thus innocent and careless, bold and free,  
Thus uncontroul'd the life of Gods live we.  
We are not by a cruel fire debar'd,  
Nor need to fame an over strict regard;  
No dread nor obstacle to love is here,  
So distant from us is all cause of fear.

A brother's name our stol'n delights may hide;  
Nor can our secret converse be deny'd.  
The brother and the sister may embrace,  
And we may kiss, tho' in a publick place.  
What want we then! your tender pity design  
A wretch that's forc'd to own her am'rous pain;

Which, had not ardour in extreme compell'd,  
Had been from thee eternally withheld:  
Nor be thou author of my cruel doom.  
The cause inscrib'd upon thy sister's tomb.

She fill'd the page, nor at the bottom staid,  
But her conclusion in the margin made:  
Then to her crime, the sealing gem apply'd,  
Bedew'd with tears; her tongue was parch'd  
and dry'd.

One servant then she singled from the rest,  
And with abundant soothing words address'd:  
This letter, trusty friend—and, pausing the e,  
At length she added, to my brother bear:  
But giving, dropp'd it, at the dire portent;  
Tho' disconcerted, yet the scroll she sent.

The careful servant apt occasion caught,  
And gave the writing with the secret brought.

On reading part (and he could read no more)  
A sudden rage inflam'd the prince all o'er;  
He threw the tablet from him with disdain,  
And from the bearer scarce his hands refrain.  
Avant, said he, thou pander vile to lust;  
Fly, while thou may'st, nor to thy safety trust;

For, but my vengeance might my shame betray,

Thy forfeit life should for the outrage pay.  
Quick from the danger, fled the frightened page,

And told his mistress all her brother's rage.  
[The rest in our next.]

#### The PIGEON'S CHOICE.

TO ev'ry fair a pigeon rov'd,  
By ev'ry fair alike below'd:

Where'er he flew, the female train  
Practice their wiles his heart to gain;  
Bridle the neck, and bill and coo,  
And imitate what women do.

At length he found that too much joy  
Must soon his vig'rous health destroy;  
So thought it prudent to give over,  
Assume the husband, drop the lover.

At first the fan-tail nymph he tries,  
Who, in a moment, met his eyes.  
Her heart exults with inward pride,  
And fancy fix'd her for his bride.

Secure of conquest, she neglected  
The real charms the youth expected.  
No gentle manners, no concession;  
All must be left to her discretion:

Whilst vanity and affectation  
Supply'd the place of sense and station.

“He could not answer to his conscience  
To be confin'd to pride and nonsense:  
A mistress thus, was right and civil;  
But, in a wife, they were the devil!”  
So left the nymph to strut alone,  
Regardless of her idle moan.

The carrier, a pigeon sleek,  
With ruddy bill, and snowy neck,  
Caught his desires; but yet the dame  
Had but a sort of doubtful fame.

He saw she rambled round the county,  
And guess'd she might disperse her bounty.  
He knew she seldom kept the house,  
And needs must make a wretched spouse:  
Never at ease but on the wing!  
So dropt the airy giddy thing.

The cropper next the stately fair  
Claim'd his affection and his care;  
But to his sorrow soon he found  
Her principles and mind unsound.

She boasted much her great descent,  
“She was not for the vulgar meant;  
Yet she would yield to his request  
Provided he would make her nest.

Her noble limbs were quite unfit  
To do the drudg'ry of a cit.  
He rais'd his head, his anger grew,  
Flapping his wings away he flew.

An hundred other fairs he try'd;  
Some promis'd fair, some half deny'd.



But what rais'd most his indignation,  
Was pride deep fix'd by education.  
Close in a farmer's yard he saw  
The common pigeon, deep in straw:  
He view'd the modest humble mein,  
Her beaut'ous feathers neat and clean:  
He saw her earning hard her food,  
And thought she'd bring a healthy brood.  
His judgment fix'd her in his mind,  
He lov'd and courted—she prov'd kind.  
Of her possess'd, he found how vain  
Were all the trifling rigling train:  
No gadder she, no affectation;  
No airs, to give his mind vexation.  
Her thoughts were wholly on him bent,  
Studious in all to give content.  
With pleasure on his bill she hung,  
Then hatch'd her eggs, or fed her young.  
With her he found the charms that give  
The bliss, that makes it bliss to live.

On the Death of Mr. Robert Leckie, Writer  
in Sterling, who died on Saturday July 21,  
1759.

LET wealth and titles purchase venal  
fame,  
The gen'rous muse should sing each virtuous  
With just contempt, unworthy greatness shun,  
Nor Persian-like hail fortune's rising sun;  
But seek for goodness in life's humblest shade,  
Where honest truth the noblest tribute's paid.  
Know then, you pompous monuments of state,  
You falshood-bearing sycophants of fate,  
The narrow bounds of Leckie's turf-clay  
grave  
Contains more worth than fortune ever  
A heart of friendship, and a soul of truth,  
Whose virtues flourish in immortal youth:  
Safe from the dart of death, and scythe of  
time,  
They shine resplendent in the starry clime.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
WE have for above a month past, been  
plagued with the noise of infamous  
libels in our streets, and ridiculous disputes  
in every company we could go into, about  
the behaviour of the general in chief of the  
British troops in Germany, at the battle  
of Thonhausen, on the first of last month.  
The disputes I call ridiculous, because no  
man can talk rationally about the affair,  
who has no certain knowledge of the plan,  
or nature of the ground whereon the battle  
was fought, nor of the disposition of the  
two armies, nor of the orders that were  
given and received before, during, or after  
the engagement; and the libels I call in-  
famous, because no man of any common  
humanity will condemn a man, and endea-  
vour to expose him to the resentment of the  
world, before he has been heard in his own  
defence; nor will a man of any common

Dialogue entre LOUIS QUINZE et L'ECHO. Par  
un des 243 Officiers, Prisonniers à la bataille de  
Tonhausen le 1<sup>er</sup> d'Août.

REPOND moi, cher Echo, c'est Louis qui  
te parle?  
Dis-moi dans quel état est réduite ma finance?  
Quel Démon aujourd'hui me déclare la guerre?  
Où sont donc mes flottes à la vaincre desti-  
nées?  
Quel est le sort de mes vastes colonies?  
Quel sera leur dernier échec?  
Où sont tous nos vaisseaux qui couvroient  
l'océan?  
Qu'a-t-on fait de tant de braves mariniérs?  
Quels sont les exploits du maréchal de Con-  
rades?  
Mon armée sous lui, qu'est-elle devenue?  
Qui a pu frapper ce coup étonnant?  
Ne dois-je pas tenter l'effet d'une descente?  
Quel sera le succès de cette belle équipée?  
Que deviendrai-je dans ce tems critique?  
Où est donc mon conseil, jadis si advisé?  
Que fait mon parlement, dans ces tristes cir-  
constances?  
Où dois-je l'envoyer, s'il me cherche noise?  
Comment calmer, enfin, l'ennui qui me  
possède?

honour endeavour to vindicate a character,  
before he has any certain knowledge of the  
facts upon which that vindication must be  
founded.

I have therefore, hitherto, with indignation  
heard those infamous libels bellowed in the  
streets, and I have avoided as much as  
possible entering into any of those ridiculous  
disputes; and I shall continue to hold the  
same conduct, until I can have a knowledge  
of facts sufficient for forming a judgment,  
which, if by any undue means prevented,  
must in charity bias my judgment in favour  
of innocence.

This, I say, shall be my conduct with  
regard to the principal dispute; but upon  
the publication of the general's short address,  
a new question has arisen, of which every  
man may judge, because it does not depend  
upon facts, but upon the rules of equity  
and the nature of our constitution. The  
question is, Whether this general, now he  
is dismissed the service, may and ought to  
be tried by a court martial? I have con-  
sidered



considered this question as seriously and maturely as I could, and in the light it as yet appears to me, I think, that he not only may, but ought to be tried by a court martial. If he be innocent, he has a right to be so tried, that he may have an opportunity to justify his character, which he cannot otherwise do in an authentic and legal manner. If he be guilty, and that guilt proceeded from a cowardly, treacherous, mutinous, envious, or malicious cause or intention, the public have a right to have him tried, convicted, and condignly punished, in order to terrify others from being guilty of the like crime; because it is a crime of the most dangerous as well as public nature: for, if often repeated, it must at last put an end to our very being as a free and independent nation. But this right the public cannot obtain any other way than by a fair trial before an impartial court martial; for a breach or neglect of military orders cannot be tried or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law.

The king, 'tis true, may grant a pardon, or his attorney general may enter a *noli prosequi*, with respect to most public crimes; but a *noli prosequi* is never entered unless desired by the person indicted, nor without the consent of the prosecutor, if there be any such beside the king; and a pardon is never granted, but at the desire, and upon the professed repentance of the criminal, unless it be in crimes where many have been concerned, and public justice has been satisfied by the execution of some of the principals and accomplices; nor is it usual to grant a pardon for any crime, in the perpetrating of which there appears to have been great cruelty or treachery. And with regard both to pardons and *noli prosequis* it is a general rule, that *non potest rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum*, which in many cases prevents their effect either in part or altogether. In short, the true reason why this prerogative of granting a pardon, or entering a *noli prosequi*, is lodged in the king, is because of that maxim in our constitution, which says, that *nullo magis tueri rempublicam creditum est quam regi*; consequently this prerogative is unjustly exercised, as every prerogative may be, when a pardon is granted, or a *noli prosequi* entered, in a case where it is very much the interest of the public to have the crime condignly punished; and, by the former rule, it ought never to be exercised before trial, when the prosecuted has no other way to vindicate his character, nor when any other person has an interest in having the affair regularly tried, and has no other remedy provided by law, which is the case, when an inferior officer disobeys or neglects the orders of his superior; for his superior officer may suffer in his character by such disobedience or neglect: he may have been thereby defeated, or prevented from rendering a victory complete; and he has no way of vindicating his

character, but by having such inferior officer fairly tried by an impartial court martial.

Now with regard to an officer's having a right to be tried by a court martial, when his character has been unjustly aspersed, every one who considers the severity of our laws against malicious libels, and the many actions that may be, and are daily brought for scandalous words, must see what care is taken by our laws, to preserve the character as well as the life and property of every subject. They preserve not only a man's general character, but his particular character as to the trade or business he professes, and by which he gains a livelihood. A taylor or shoemaker may have a legal remedy not only for vindicating his character, but for punishing the man who, either by publishing a libel or by words, shall represent him as a bankrupt or dishonest man, or as an unskillful and bungling taylor or shoemaker; and shall a gentleman of the army have no legal remedy for vindicating his character against one who, upon any particular occasion, represents him as a cowardly, mutinous, disobedient, or negligent officer?

It is said, that the reason for the severity of our laws against malicious libels, is to prevent the bloodshed and murder that may be occasioned by the publishing of any such libel. Surely, this reason holds much stronger with regard to the officers of our army than any other rank of men in the kingdom; therefore if it should be said, that no officer has a right to insist upon being tried by a court martial, in order to vindicate his character, when it has been, upon any particular occasion, aspersed, I will say, that if he should challenge, fight, and kill the author of that aspersion, the killing ought upon his trial to be brought in *in se defendendo*; for to kill in defence of his character, when he has no other remedy, is really a killing in defence of his life.

For this reason, whilst an officer is in actual service, the appointment of a court martial for his trial, when upon any such occasion he demands it, certainly may and ought to be granted; and I believe it never was or will be refused. The only question then is, whether a court martial may be appointed for trying an officer after he has been disbanded, or dismissed the service, for an offence alleged to have been committed whilst he was in actual service? This, indeed, might admit of some doubt, if the officer himself did not demand it; for it may be said, that he is not then in the army, and consequently not obliged to submit to the jurisdiction of a court martial. But in my humble opinion, as the offence was committed whilst he was in the army, he may, even after being dismissed, be tried, and condemned or acquitted, by a court martial, and that whether he demands



makes it or no, because the mutiny acts say, The king may grant a commission for holding general courts martial for punishing the offenders therein mentioned, without any limitation, whether the offender be then in the service or no. And I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, because if it had been otherwise, I am persuaded, that after the general, whose character is now attacked, had demanded to be tried by a court martial, his majesty would not have dismissed him the service, until after that trial was over, as he might in the mean time have been suspended from all military command.

But be this my opinion as it will, no such question can arise, until after the appointment of the court martial; and then if the officer himself should plead, and deny his being subject to the jurisdiction of the court martial, or if any member thereof should doubt of the court's having a power to try him, the question is not by our constitution to be determined by his majesty in council, but by the judges in Westminster-hall, upon a motion for a prohibition, or such other motion as shall be thought most proper. This doubt can therefore be no reason against the appointment of a court martial; but the refusing to appoint any may, by some discontented people, be deemed a breach of *magna charta*, which says, *Nulli negabimus, aut differemus iudicium aut justitiam. We will neither deny nor delay justice or right to any man.* For this reason I must think, that in the present case a court martial not only may but ought to be appointed; and if the question, as to the power of that court, should be determined in the negative, it would for ever after be very wrong to dismiss an officer accused of any military offence, and demanding to be tried by a court martial, until after he had been so tried; for otherwise the case of the accused and accuser would be far from being equal.

His majesty may by our constitution, as it yet stands, dismiss any officer, without any reason or cause assigned, though an attempt was once made to get this altered. What then would be the condition of the officers in our army? The general in chief, who is always a favourite, might not only get an officer dismissed the service, but dismissed with such a stigma as would be a lasting reproach, and a bar to his getting into any foreign service, and that without leaving it in his power to wipe out that stigma by a fair trial. Let such general but accuse any officer under his command, of behaving cowardly, upon some particular occasion: if he thought him really guilty, he would only suspend, or get him suspended, and then tried, condemned and shot by the sentence of a court martial; but if he had accused him only out of pique, or found that he had accused him rashly, and could not prove his accusation, he would dismiss, or get him dismissed the service, the

moment he presumed to demand a trial by a court martial.

Would this be equal? Would it not be of the most dangerous consequence to the officers of our army, against whom their general happened to conceive any unreasonable pique? And would it not be particularly so to a general of British troops, serving in an army composed mostly of foreign mercenaries in British pay, and commanded in chief by a foreign general of the same country with those mercenaries? For such a British general, if true to his country, must necessarily have disputes with such a commander in chief, about the allotment of quarters and provisions for the British troops, about the musters and pay of the mercenaries, and about various matters of account; especially as some foreign nations have, till lately, been taught to think, that they have a right to treat the people of this country in what manner they please, and to squeeze as much money from us as they can possibly invent any claim for.

From hence we must conclude, that no minister who has a true regard for our present happy establishment, will advise the refusing, in this general's case, the appointment of a court martial; because it may be supposed, and will certainly be insinuated by the disaffected, that such refusal proceeds from an apprehension, lest his trial should bring to light the disputes that happened between him and the commander in chief of the army in Germany, in which he unluckily chanced to have a subordinate command; for that there were some such disputes between them, common fame loudly reported, long before the battle of Thormhausen.

However, let the issue of this question be what it will, as I have a firmer belief in a divine providence than some of my contemporaries, I begin, from this affair, to suspect, that the blood of Byng now cries with success for vengeance. If so, there are some amongst us that have much greater reason to tremble, than this general who is now the object of popular clamour; for that unfortunate admiral was certainly sacrificed to a violent popular clamour, which even the best and the wisest king must sometimes yield to, notwithstanding that clamours having been artfully raised, and industriously propagated by those who had resolved, to make one little or supposed criminal a scape-goat for some amongst themselves, that were much more truly and more heinously criminal.

These are my thoughts upon the law question now in agitation, and if you think they will be agreeable to your readers, I hope you will give them a place in your useful Magazine, as they may contribute towards enabling us to determine that question of fact, which so many now ignorantly and ridiculously pretend to judge of.

Sept. 22, 1759. I am, &c.

To



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
THE ingenious Professor of Poetry at  
Oxford has been censured, for pro-  
nouncing, in his speech at the late installa-  
tion of the earl of Westmoreland, the adverb  
FORTUITO thus, *fortuito*, and not *fortuito*.  
One would think the acknowledged classical  
taste of the speaker a sufficient authority for  
this pronunciation. However, from what  
I am going to offer on this point, it will  
appear, that he was certainly right.

Servius tells us, *ad Virg. Æn. VI. 379*  
that *i*, in *fortuitus*, is sometimes *long*, and  
sometimes *short*. Of this we find instances  
in Horace and Juvenal.

In Horace, *ll. 15.*  
*Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem*

*Leges sinebant.*

In Juvenal, *Sat. XIII. 225.*  
*Non quasi fortuito nec ventorum rabie, sed*  
*Iratus cadat, &c.*

Allowing the *i* to be common, which is  
here proved, the professor's pronunciation  
is sufficiently justified. But it is still farther

evident, that it was only a poetical licence, or  
convenience, to shorten the *i*, as we see Ju-  
venal has done. Festus, and, if I remember  
right, some other old grammarians, inform  
us, that *fortuitus* was properly written and  
expressed FORTVITUS, VI instead of UI.  
In this case, they made their UI answer, in  
some measure, to the *y*, or *u*, of the  
Greeks. It is the same with the word  
*gratuitus*; where likewise the *i*, as Ste-  
phens observes, is used both *long* and *short*.  
We are apt, in our English of *fortuitus*, to  
pronounce the *i* *short*, which may make the  
pronunciation, here defended, appear impro-  
per to vulgar ears, as, The *fortuitous* con-  
course of atoms. I am told, that at Christ-  
Church in Oxford, the professor's pronuncia-  
tion is religiously observed; and, I presume,  
it is the same at Westminster-school. I beg  
leave, by means of your Magazine, to rectify  
this popular error, and am, sir,

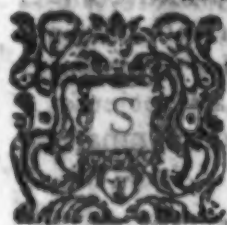
Your humble servant,

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P. S. I had forgot to mention, that *for-  
tuitu*, in the above-cited verse of Juvenal,  
was probably read with a contraction of the  
*ui*, *fortuitu*.

## THE Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.



IGNOR Celestia, minister  
from the republick of Genoa,  
had his audience of leave of  
his majesty.

THURSDAY, 30.

The parliament was fur-  
ther prorogued, to the 4th  
of October next (see p. 394.)

SUNDAY, September 2.

The Genoese minister had his audience of  
leave of the prince of Wales and the prin-  
cess dowager.

TUESDAY, 4.

Her royal highness the princess Elizabeth-  
Caroline, second daughter of his late royal  
highness Frederick prince of Wales, died  
at Kew, in the 19th year of her age; being  
born on the 30th of December 1740. Her  
royal highness was of a genius and disposi-  
tion equally to be admired and loved; form-  
ed to be the delight and honour of a court;  
possessed of an uncommon wit, tempered  
with judgment, and restrained by modesty;  
for ever cheerful, and the cause of cheer-  
fulness; excellent in all female accomplish-  
ments, and particularly eminent for her skill  
and taste in musick: But more than all di-  
stinguished by her goodness. Her nearest  
relations lost a dear and amiable compa-  
nion, her royal parent an obedient daughter,  
and Britain a supreme blessing. Applause

which follows greatness, often exceeds its  
subject; but here it is less than truth.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for  
the court's going into mourning, on Sunday  
next the 9th instant, for her late royal high-  
ness the princess Elizabeth-Caroline, second  
daughter to his late royal highness the prince  
of Wales, viz. The ladies to wear black  
bombazeens, muslin or long lawn, crape  
hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape  
fans: Undress, dark Norwich crapes. The  
men to wear black, without buttons at the  
sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long  
lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and  
gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords  
and buckles: Undress, dark grey frocks.

THURSDAY, 6.

The special verdict found at the last  
Chester assizes, on the remarkable trial of  
John Stephenson, for the murder of Mr.  
Francis Elcock, attorney, (of whose trial  
we gave an account in our last, p. 434)  
was argued at Chester, before the Hon.  
Mr. justice Noel, chief justice of Chester,  
and Taylor White, Esq; the other justice.  
The court took time till the next morning  
for delivering their opinion; and accord-  
ing'y, on Friday morning, about eight  
o'clock, Mr. justice Noel, in a learned and  
pathetick speech, supported by adjudged  
cases, and the doctrine of the wisest sages of  
the



the law, and also by arguments of reason and conscience, declared his opinion, That the prisoner's crime, found by the special verdict, could amount at most to manslaughter only. Whereupon the prisoner was burnt in the hand, and discharged from the indictment for murder.

Dr. Henley, so long confined in Newgate, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term, and was discharged from his confinement (see our Vol. for 1758, p. 149, 304, 648.)

FRIDAY, 7.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Extraordinary.  
Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought last Night by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

"I acquainted you in my last of my return to Gibraltar to refit. As soon as the ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only frigates ready) the first to cruize off Malaga, and the last from Estepona, to Ceuta Point, to look out and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach.

On the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance; fourteen sail on the Barbary shore, to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the bay before ten, with fourteen sail of the line, the Shannon and *Aena* fireship. At daylight I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast till about noon, when it fell little wind. About half an hour past two, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the *Namur's* mizen mast and both top-sails were shot away. The enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag to the *Newark*, and soon after the *Centaur* of 74 guns struck.

I pursued all night, and in the morning of the 19th, saw only four sail standing in for the land (two of the best sailers having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine the Ocean ran among the breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the *Intrepid* and *America* to destroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she struck. Capt. Kirke sent his officers on board. M. de la Clue having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about half an hour; but they found the captain, M. le Comte de Carne, and several officers and

men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Capt. Bentley, of the *Warspight*, was ordered against the *Temeraire* of 74 guns, and brought her off with little damage, the officers and men all on board. At the same time vice-admiral Broderick, with his division, burnt the *Redoubtable*, her officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the *Modeste*, of 64 guns, off, very little damaged.

I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that most of his majesty's ships under my command sailed better than those of the enemy.

Inclosed I send you a list of the French squadron, found on board the *Modeste*.

Herewith you will also receive the number of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships, referring their lordships for further particulars to Capt. Buckle.

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue.

*L'Ocean*, 80 guns, M. de la Clue; *Le Redoubtable*, 74 guns, M. de St. Agnan, burnt.—*Le Centaure*, 74 guns, Sabran Grammont, taken.—*Le Souverain*, 74 guns, Panat; *Le Guerrier*, 74 guns, Rochemore, escaped.—*Le Temeraire*, 74 guns, Castillon l'Aine, taken.—*Le Fantastique*, 64 guns, Castillon Cadet, lost company.—*Le Modeste*, 64 guns, Du lac Monvert, taken.—*Le Lion*, 64 guns, Colbert Turgis; *Le Triton*, 64 guns, Venel; *Le Fier*, 50 guns, Marquisan; *L'Oriflamme*, 50 guns, Dabon, lost company coming through the Streights.—*La Chimere*, 26 guns, Sauchet; *La Minerve*, 24 guns, Le Chev. d'Opede; *La Gracieuse*, 24 guns, Le Chev. de Fabry, lost company coming through the Streights.

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759.

Ships	Killed	Wounded
<i>Namur</i>	13	44
<i>Prince</i>	none	none
<i>Culloden</i>	4	15
<i>Warspight</i>	21	40
<i>Swiftsure</i>	5	32
<i>Newark</i>	0	5
<i>Intrepid</i>	6	10
<i>Conqueror</i>	2	6
<i>St. Albans</i>	6	2
<i>America</i>	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ship <i>Centaur</i> , lost company.		
<i>Jersey</i>	none	none
<i>Portland</i>	6	12
<i>Guernsey</i>	0	14
	56	196

EDWARD BOSCAWEN.

SATURDAY,



SATURDAY, 8.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Esq;  
Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to Mr.  
Secretary Pitt.*

S I R, New York, Aug. 5, 1759.

"As I would not slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this, by a merchant ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venago, Beeve river, and Presqu'Isle, so that those parts must in a manner lie open to brigadier-general Stanwix, and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express: For the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by Lieut. Coventry, assistant deputy quarter-master-general at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received."

*Copy of Lieutenant Coventry's Letter to Lieutenant Governor De Lancey.*

S I R, Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

"I have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 23th ult. Six hundred and seven prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieut. Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderoga. If Col. Amherst be not failed, let him have the inclosed."

*Copy of the Account of the Defeat of the French near Niagara, and Reduction of the Fort, inclosed in Lieut. Coventry's Letter.*

This day Lieut. Moncrieff, aid de camp to the late general Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th instant, in his way to general Amherst. From the said gentleman, we have the following particulars, viz. That after the melancholy accident of the 20th, [brigadier-general Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a cohorn] the command of the army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the Falls, to relieve the fort, Sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lie near the road on our left, leading from the Falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of lieutenant-colonel Massey. Lieutenant-colonel Farquhar, with the 44th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the guard of the

trenches commanded by major Beckwith. About eight in the morning, our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the enemy declined. The action began soon after, with the scream, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuit continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. d'Aubry, chief in command, wounded; M. de Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villé, Repentini, Martini, Basone, all captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, Sir William sent major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the officers taken, recommending it to the commanding officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an officer of his to see the prisoners: They were shewn to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about ten at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which lieutenant Moncrieff saw embarked the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of officers and their ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow, on their way to New York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

*List of Ordnance and Stores at Niagara, at the Time of its surrendering to the English, viz.*

Iron ordnance, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 19, eleven pounders 3, eight pounders 7, six pounders 7, four pounders 2, two pounders 5.—Travelling carriages, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 8, six pounders 5.—Garrison carriages, twelve pounders 2, eight pounders 4, six pounders 3, four pounders 2.—Ladies with staves, fourteen pounders 3, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 9, six pounders 7, four pounders 2.—Spunges with rammer heads, twelve pounders 16, eight pounders 9, six pounders 19, four pounders 4.—Wadhooks with staves 10.—Gradox desien, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 6, six pounders 7, four pounders 3.—Round shot loose, twelve pounders 150, eight pounders 200, six pounders 2,600, four pounders 100.—Cohorn mortars on beds 2.—Hand grenades 500.—Entrenching tools, axes large 100, handbills 300, hand hatchets 500, shovels iron 300, mattocks 250, pickaxes 400, spades 50, whipsaws 12.—Cornd powder 15,000lb.—Small lead shot and balls 40,000lb.—Match, Cwt. 2.

(Signed) George Wray, clerk of the stores.  
Provisions of all kinds enough. Whitehall,



Whitehall, Sept. 8. This morning lieutenant-colonel Amherst arrived here, with letters from major-general Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at the camp at Ticonderoga, the 27th of July, giving an account of his having taken possession of the lines of that place on the 24th, the garrison having abandoned, and set fire to the fort. The preceding night, at ten o'clock, some volunteers got into the fort, and brought the colours away with them. The troops extinguished the fire as soon as possible, and saved all they could. The letters add, that the Hon. Col. Townshend, deputy adjutant-general, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what occasion is not mentioned.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, at Wetzlar, August 29. The army under the command of prince Ferdinand, came to Frackenbergh, on the 22d instant, and halted there that day. The hereditary prince, with his body of troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the prince of Holstein, and lieutenant-general Wangenheim, with their respective corps. Lieutenant-colonel Zieten having, on the 23d, attacked Ziegenhagen, the commanding officer at that place capitulated after an hour's defence; and the garrison, consisting of 3 or 400 men, were made prisoners of war. On the 24th, prince Ferdinand, with the army, arrived at Monighausen. The same day the hereditary prince, and the prince of Holstein, arrived at Wehra, and marched the next day to Schonstedt.

On the 27th at night, the hereditary prince, with a detachment under his command, marched towards this place, where Fischer's corps was then posted; on the 28th, in the morning, they were attacked by our troops, and dislodged from their post, with the loss of several men killed, and 400 made prisoners of war. His serene highness prince Ferdinand has now his head quarters here, and the army is encamped in the neighbourhood, the enemy continues about Marbourg.

Magdeburg, August 31. By accounts of the 28th instant, from Berlin, we hear that his Prussian majesty had made some alteration in his position, by bringing his right down to Forstwald upon the Spree, over which river he had thrown three bridges. The corps under general Laudohn, reinforced by general Haddick, was encamped at Mulrose, and the Russians still kept about Frankfort upon the Oder. Marshal Daun was in motion, and seemed to be approaching towards Berlin, and was, by the last accounts, between Forst and Guben in Lusatia. Prince Henry of Prussia keeps close to him, and had, it is said, taken a large magazine of the Austrians at Gorkitz, with the military chest. General Wunsch has been detached by his Prussian majesty towards Witzenburg, and has summoned the governor of that town to surrender; and, by the last September, 1759.

accounts, they were settling the articles of capitulation.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff began to fire from three batteries upon Munster, on the 28th.

*List of the French Officers wounded and taken Prisoners, in the Battle of August 11, 1759, at Tonbausen.*

Staff officers. Marquis de Monti, marshal de camp; count de Bousiers, marquis de Coudray, brigadiers of the king's armies; M. de Segur, aid de camp.

Grenadiers of France. Le prince Chimelle, colonel. De Monjenc, count de la Fajet, de Mongene, de Barche, captains. Count de Villiers, chevalier de Freta, de Bouslon, de Serling, de Cara Mentran, Bute, La Bocassiere, de Cretini, de la Varenne, Richard, Villars, de Soxomajor, de la Palomniere, lieutenants. Comeias, aid major.

Gens d'armes. Count de Fougieres, count de la Hage, marquis de Murinais, colonels. Count de la Riviere, d'Eschoisy, de Mameville, de Grally, lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Tracy, captain-lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Canisy, lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Cannesis, chevalier de l'Argle, count de Custiniere, sub-lieutenants and colonels. Count d'Egreville, cornet and colonel. Marquis de Crenol, count de Noe, de Lamberfye, ensigns and lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Flavacours, marquis de Sabran, guidons and lieutenant-colonels. Count d'Herbouville, captain-lieutenant, and brigadier d'Armee. Count de Boisse, sub-lieutenant and brigadier of the army. Count d'Esclignac, brigadier of the king's army and cornet. Count de Lannoi, captain and brigadier. Dauvent, ensign and brigadier. Du Moulet, ensign.

Carabiniers. Marquis de Beauvet, brigadier. Chevalier de Combeaut, de Mongafin, de la Planche, Olier, captains. Chevalier de Foix, lieutenant. D'Ulle, Perdrix, d'Orcet, du Beautie, de Musfi, cornets.

Regiment d'Aumont. St. Tour, chevalier de Carriere, captains. De Montfort, de Bonnemorre, Lagobertie, chevalier de Page, la Jauberti, de Chali, Descombes, de Salos, de Jane, chevalier Aulman, lieutenants.

Regiment d'Aquitane. De Mondomin, chevalier de la Rouffiet, captains.

Regiment de Vatan. Marquis de Vatan, colonel. Chevalier de Madron, captain. De la Rocque, aid major.

Regiment de Touraine. St. Julien, de Villemontes, de Mongion, Dutrat, Delaier, Dubrat, Maillat, chevalier Denvie, de Senasse, captains. Casaut, Duvents, Corbier, Gerat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Gotha. Boserne, Purgsdorff, lieutenants. Gerschen, ensign.

Regiment of Marcien. De Massillon, marquis de Montiers, captains. De la Brasliere, lieutenant.

Regiment



Regiment of Rochefaucault. De Varcourt, de Cardaliac, captains. De Toulougon, cornet.

Regiment royal Deux Ponts. De Neuland, first captain.

Regiment colonel general. De Montiere, chevalier de Perignat, captains. Chevalier du Four, de Clapion, lieutenants.

Regiment mestre de camp. De Burville, major. Vicent, lieutenant. Lemazier, Marschil, cornets.

Regiment Rouvergne. De Perrin, de la Vaissiere, Darbois, Caussiers, de Lerubard, du Petit Thouar, de St. Cirque, captains. De Montagne, lieutenant. Chauban, aid major.

Regiment Enghien. Lantin de Moncois, captain. De Trouil, de Sablaunet, lieuts.

Regiment de charity. Du Mazon, capt.

Regiment royal Italien. De Senesi, capt.

Regiment de Rochau, Saxons. Von Hayne.

Regiment of Tournaisis. De Richebourg, de Lenel, de Pierrual, captains.

Regiment of Waldner, Swiss. Francois le Miliet, major.

Regiment of Richemont. Chevalier de Betune, captain.

Regiment of Belfunce. De Vanquet, lieut.

Regiment of La Marche. La Chaffaine, chevalier de Perrat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Conde. Chevalier de Villson, captain.

Regiment of Bouillon. Marquis de Foudras, captain.

Regiment of Champagne. Cunion, lieut.

Regiment de la dauphine. De la Tour, capt.

Regiment of Planta. De Wesby, captain.

Regiment of Piemont. Cati, captain.

Regiment of Poli. Boischarant, lieut.

Regiment du roy. De Lanoi, captain.

Regiment de Schomberg. Flache, cornet.

Regiment of Massal. De Condale, capt.

Regiment of Montier. Limon, lieut.

Artillery. Chevalier de Tacher, first lieutenant. Dangers, lieutenant.

Regiment of the prince of Saxony. Vittinghof, captain. Hauche, lieutenant.

Regiment of Tallerand. Chevalier de Tallerand, captain. Bricaul, lieutenant. De Staaga, Graville, cornets.

Regiment of Planta. Nesmy, captain.

Regiment of Salle. La Vogere, cornet.

Regiment d'Auvergne. Le Borde Albusse, Dupra Duamac, lieutenants.

Regiment des volontaires du dauphine. La Brelionniere, lieutenant.

Regiment royal Etranger. Delut, lieut.

Nassau hussars. Carl Sperber, cornet.

Regiment des chevaux legers de la reine. Marquis de Barry, cornet.

#### Non-Commissioned Officers.

Gens d'armes 6.—Scotch 4.—English 7.

—Burgundy 1.—Light horse of Burgundy

14.—Gens d'armes 4.—Light horse of Ac-

quitaine 3.—Gens d'armes of Aquitaine 1.

—Gens d'armes of Burgundy 3.—Queen's

gens d'armes 5.—Queen's light horse 3.—

Gens d'armes of Berry 3.—Light horse of

Berry 4.—Gens d'armes of Dauphiny 2.—Light horse of Dauphiny 6.—Gens d'armes of Orleans 3.—Light horse of Orleans 10.—Total of the gens d'armes, and light horse 79.

#### Common Men found in the Houses of Minden.

After proper visitation 434.—In St. Mary's hospital 157.—In the English hospital 37.—In the several barns 229.—In the village of Barchhausen, near Minden 225.—Transported from Petershagen to Minden 378.—Total 1533.

M. De Lancy, commissary of the gens d'armes.

M. de la Sale, commissary of war.

#### SUNDAY, 9.

The Genoese minister had his audience on leave of the princess Amelia and the duke of Cumberland.

#### MONDAY, 10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 10, 1759.

On Saturday the 3th instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, Captain Prescott arrived with the following letter from Major General Amherst to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown Point, August 5, 1759.

S I R,

"I did myself the honour of writing to you a very short letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard lieutenant colonel Amherst from setting out, that he might acquaint you of his majesty's troops being in possession of the fort and lines of Ticonderoga; and I now send captain Prescott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the same time to give you an account of my arrival here with a part of the army under my immediate command.

The 27th of July, I encamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from Lake Champlain to the Saw-mill river for the carrying on the siege, encamped four battalions of Provincials near the fort for repairing the works, sent 500 men to Fort George for provisions, &c. ordered the French boats to be fished up, and the brig boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finished in all haste, that I may be superior to the enemy's sloops on the lake.

28th. The fire was not totally extinguished. I forwarded every thing as fast as possible that I might get possession of Crown Point without loss of time. In the afternoon received an account of a most unlucky accident, the death of brigadier-general P. deaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner carelessly fired a colhorn and shot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered brigadier-general Gage to set out for Oswego, to take upon him the command of the army.



1759.

29th. Five companies of Provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eastern side of the lake were now moved to Crown Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown-Point, their two loops, and a schooner there: they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some of force.

30th. It rained hard last night, and this day, which put a great stop to getting the bateaus over the carrying-place.

31st. I ordered the fort by the water-side to be put in good order, and to be completed, as the enemy had not finished it: ordered the fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined: the cost the enemy has been at in building the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterscarp of the glacis, masonry: the counterscarp of the ditch, masonry. Two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort a square, with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion, and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casemates are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the situation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the king's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1st of August. At noon a scouting party came in, and said the enemy had abandoned Crown-point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this I sent away major Graham with all expedition to command the second battalion of the Royal Highland regiment, and to march them to Oswego, that in case, from the unfortunate death of brigadier-general Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

2. Very rainy weather put at stop entirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.

3d. A party I had sent to Crown-Point brought in a deserter from late Forbes's, in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for

desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent two hundred rangers through the woods to Crown-Point.

4th. The general at two in the morning, assembly half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the Royal Highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me for some time. I however arrived at Crown-Point before the evening, landed and posted all the corps, some encamped, and some lay on their arms. At night, lieutenant Moncrieff, whom I had sent with brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnson, enclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.

5th. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures entirely all his majesty's dominions that are behind it from the inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the king's subjects, who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass Lake Champlain, and you may be assured, sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his majesty's arms.

I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.*

Iron ordnance, 18 pounders 2, 16 ditto 1, 12 ditto 7, 9 ditto 4, 6 ditto 4, 4 ditto 2, Swivels 7.—Iron mortars, 13 inch 2, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  ditto 1.—Iron howitzer, 8 inch 1.—Iron patteringoes mounted on swivels without chambers, 8.—Round shot loose, 24 pounders 35, 18 ditto 327, 12 ditto 196, 9 ditto 140, 6 ditto 425, 4 ditto 463, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  ditto 12.—Grape shot loose, 18 pounders 4, 9 ditto 8, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 5.—Ladles with staves, 18 pounders 2, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 2.—Spunges with rammer heads, 18 pounders 9, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 2.—Rammers spare, 4 pounders 1.—Wad-hooks with rammers, 18 pounders 1, 12 ditto 1, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 1.—Shells, 13 inch 27, 10 ditto 3, 8 ditto 6, 4 2-5ths ditto 1, grenadoes 6.—Musquets 56.—Corn'd powder 50 barrels.—Fire-balls 30. Carriages spare, 18 pounders 1.—Intrenching tools, felling axes 110, pick axes 8, hoes 232, sledges 2.

THOMAS ORD, Major R. R. Artillery.



*Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Major-General Amherst, dated Niagara, 25th July, 1759.*

S I R,

"I have the honour to acquaint you by Lieutenant Moncreiff, Niagara surrendered to his majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of twelve hundred men, with a number of Indians, under the command of Messrs. Aubry and de Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presqu'isle, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th in the morning; but as I had intelligence of them, I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening before, I ordered the light infantry and picquets to take post on the road upon our left, leading from Niagara falls to the fort: In the morning I reinforced these with two companies of grenadiers, and part of the forty-sixth regiment. The action began about half an hour after nine; but they were so well received by the troops in front, and the Indians on their flank, that, in an hour's time, the whole was compleatly ruined, and all their officers made prisoners, among whom are Monsieur Aubry, de Lignery, Marin, Repentini, &c. to the number of seventeen. I cannot ascertain the number of the killed, they are so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison, I thought proper to send my last summons to the commanding officer, for his surrendering, which he listened to. I inclose you the capitulation. Mr. Moncreiff will inform you of the state of our ammunition and provisions: I hope care will be taken to forward an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts, which lie in general Stanwix's rout. I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The publick stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the assistant quarter-master-general and the clerk of the stores to take an account of as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the officers and men behaved with the utmost cheerfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of general Prideaux and colonel Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. JOHNSON."

*Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.*

Article I. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark upon such vessels as the commander of his Britannick majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New-York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. Granted.

Article II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

Article III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Article IV. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannick majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick majesty's subjects.

Article V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Article VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his Most Christian majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

Article VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, bona fide, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Most Christian majesty, and which are found in the magazine, at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boats are included in this article.

Article VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Article IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: The general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

Article



**Article X.** An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his Most Christian majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner, as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

**Article XI.** All the savages, of whatever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please. Granted; but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannick majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.

Vitar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.

Servier, captain in the regiment of Royal Rouffillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.

Bounassous, officer in the royal artillery.

Cousnoyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Solignac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.

Jonsaire, captain of the marine.

Morambert, lieutenant.

Chabert Joucain, in the regiment of Guienne.

[A little tract published in 1757, speaking of Niagara, says, "It is by this place alone that the French are, and ever will be able to over-run and annoy our colonies in the manner they do, so long as they hold Niagara.—But if we were possessed of this one place, we might be free from them, and all their encroachments, incursions, devastations, &c.

Niagara commands in a manner all the interior parts of North-America, and is a key as it were to that whole continent—opens or obstructs a communication with all the natives of North-America, the six nations, Ohio, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwees, Illinois, Pontewatimis, Nadouessians, Hurons, Utawas, Messesagues, and many others—awes and commands all those people—lies in the midst of the extensive territories of the six nations, and commands their better country entirely—secures their fur trade, and all the other inland trade of North-America.

It commands all the great lakes, and secures the navigation of them, that extends to or 1300 miles—prevents or secures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louisiana—cuts off or maintains their passage to the river Ohio, Mississipi, Lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandoski, Miamis, for St. Joseph, Illinois, Kaskaskis, &c.—stops the farther progress of the English or of the French (which ever are possessed of it)

in North-America—lays our colonies open to the inroads and incursions both of the French and Indians—whilst it would secure them from both in our hands—and unite the frontiers of our northern and southern colonies together, for their mutual defence and security, which might all be secured by this one place, while they could not by many hundreds without it\*.

The great claim that Britain has in the inland parts of North-America is over the territories of the five nations, which this place lies in the midst of, and in a manner entirely commands. We talk much of the river Ohio, which is likewise a place of great consequence, it is true, but it seems to be of less consequence than Niagara, which in a manner commands it. If we were possessed of Niagara, the French in Canada would be cut off from any access to the river Ohio, and almost all their other encroachments on us. But if we let them remain in possession of this place, all our colonies will be open to them, and we need never expect to be free from encroachments, broils, and dissensions with them. Unless we recover Niagara, which so justly belongs to us, we engaged in this war to no manner of purpose; but must have frequent and daily occasions for many more such wars, with little prospect of any better success from them, than we have hitherto (in 1757) met with in this.]

Kensington. This day the marquis d'A-breu, envoy extraordinary from the court of Spain, had a private audience of his majesty, to notify the death of the late king of Spain.

TUESDAY, 11.

Thomas Hayward, Esq; water bailiff of this city, by order of the right hon. the lord mayor, waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, with a present of a fine sturgeon of seven feet in length, which her royal highness was pleased to accept.

FRIDAY, 14.

Her late royal highness princess Elizabeth Caroline was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the prince's chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the procession began, passing thro' the Old Palace yard to the south east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards, in the following order.—Knight marshal'smen.—Servants to her royal highness in livery.—Other servants and officers of the prince of Wales and her royal highness.—Two pages of honour.—A gentleman Usher.—Two equerries.—Clerk of the household to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Secretary and treasurer to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Pursuivants and heralds at arms.—Master of the horse and chamberlain to her royal highness the princess

\* See our map of the five great lakes, in our vol. for 1755 p. 432.



princess dowager of Wales.—Norroy king of arms, bearing the coronet upon a cushion, between two gentlemen ushers.—The body under a canopy, borne by eight gentlemen ushers.—Garter principal king of arms with his rod of office, between two gentlemen ushers.—The countess of Tankerville as chief mourner.—Four maids of honour to the princess dowager of Wales, viz. Mrs. Dives, Miss Chudleigh, Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Egerton.—Two bed chamber women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrich.—Yeomen of the guard. Within the door of the Abbey, the dean, prebends, and choir, fell into the procession next before Norroy king of arms, singing an anthem to king Henry the Seventh's chapel; where the body being deposited upon tressels, part of the funeral service before the interment was read by the dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highness's stile as follows: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God, to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy; the late most illustrious princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter of the most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince, Frederick, late prince of Wales."

SATURDAY, 15.

Admiral Boscawen arrived at Spithead, with his majesty's ships the *Namure*, *Culloden*, *Warspight*, *Intrepid*, *Swiftsure*, *America*, *Portland*, *Salamander*, and *Ætna* five ships, with the *Temeraire* and *Modeste*, prizes, with about 800 French prisoners.

["The *Modeste* is a very fine ship launched last May, carries 32 pound shot on her lower deck; her quarter deck guns are brass; and fine brass swivels on her poop, very little hurt. The *Temeraire* is a fine 74 gun ship, 42 pounds below; eight fine brass guns abaft her mainmast, and ten brass guns on her quarter, very little hurt; one shot came in at her stern, went thro' her mizen mast, and lodged in her main mast. Both ships have not received above twenty shot in their hulls. (See p. 495.)

A house was consumed by fire in Dutchy court, near Somerset house.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when James Innis, for robbing Ives Whitbread, Esq; John Rice, for horse stealing, and Nicholas Randall, for willfully and maliciously levelling a gun, loaded with gunpowder and shot, and shooting at John Hampton and William Denney; whereby one of the eyes of Hampton was shot out, and Denney wounded in the leg, received sentence of death. The convict, Randal, (upwards of 78 years of age) has many years been noted for begging at the staling places for horses, the further end of Turnhamgreen; who being possessed of a small garden, and the boys, Hampton and Denney, playing with other children in the fields near the garden, the old man, thinking they were in a combination to steal his apples, rashly resolved and perpetrated the fact, of

which, upon the clearest evidence he was convicted.—The jury, in consideration of his great age, recommended him to mercy.—Richard Lamb, a soldier, condemned before at this session, for the murder of William Kendal another soldier, was respited. Twenty three were sentenc'd to be transported for seven years, three to be branded, two to be whipped, and one to be imprisoned for two months. Fifty five prisoners in the whole were tried, 22 of whom were acquitted.

MONDAY, 17.

Admiral Boscawen, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Was held a very numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others, of the county of Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster, at the St. Alban's tavern, at which meeting, 4726l. were immediately subscribed; and a committee was appointed to consider of the call to be made upon the subscribers, and for carrying the purposes of the said subscription into effectual execution.\*

SATURDAY, 22.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Torgau, Sept. 10. On the third instant, our corps under general Wunsch, passed the Elbe at this place, on our march to Cossford, and on the fourth we reached Grossen-Hahn, where we made 60 hussars prisoners. That very evening we pushed forwards towards Dresden, and, at the distance of a mile from thence met with a considerable body of hussars, Croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were posted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicket to another, till we came within sight of Dresden. The cannonade, and the fire of the small arms continued the whole day, without its being possible for us to discover if that city was still in the possession of our troops or not. We were, however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and for that reason, we retreated that night to Grossen Hahn, and the next day, the seventh, to Cossdorf. Whilst we were on our way, advice was received, that the army of the empire was again before this place, and had summoned the commandant. Three of our battalions, therefore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night passed quietly; but on the eighth, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was resolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off as they came up by the town, into the gardens in the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's rest. The enemy cannonaded us for three hours without any effect, so that we did not answer it till our heavy artillery, and some battalions and squadrons, were posted on both our flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon we entered the plain: Our lines were formed; and we began the attack with such success upon the enemy's left, which

\* To give bounties to persons who shall enlist into the land service.



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which was posted in the vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemy's whole camp, with their tents, camp equipage, and seven pieces of cannon fell into our hands. The pursuit lasted above an hour; the enemy retreating towards Eulembourg. The number of prisoners made upon this occasion exceeds four hundred, including eleven officers. Our loss in killed, does not go beyond twenty, among whom is major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All our men both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

We have just now received intelligence, that lieutenant general Finck has been detached with a body of eight or ten thousand men to join us, in consequence of advices received that general Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the prince of Deux-Ponts.

*List of the Generals of the corps under the Command of M. de St. Andre.*

General of foot. Baron de St. Andre,

Lieutenant generals. Count de Trautmansdorff, baron de Kold, M. de Roth, M. de Rosenfeldt.

Commissary of war, de Durr, captain de Chevreux, captain de Seger. Quarter master Sporl. Lieutenant de Bauffe. The Prevot.

Major generals, M. de Wolffskeht, M. de Roth, M. de Varrell, Comte de Courcy, M. de Augée.

The original of this undermentioned list was found in the village of Sippis behind Torgau, where the enemy were quartered.

*List of regiments and battalions.*

Croats. One regiment of Warasdins, one of Angolins, one of Banalisky Carlstadt, one of Szolymers. Four regiments make 3400 men.

Horse. 600 hussars of Szifini et Ratzins.

One regiment Anspach, one of Bereith, one of Trautmansdorff, one of Hohenzollern, one of Palatine dragoons. Five regiments make 2600 men.

Foot. One battalion Hohenlohe, one of Hesse Darmstadt, two of Palatine guards, one of fusiliers of Wurtemberg, four of Mayence, two of Bade Bade, two of Saxe Gotha et Weimar. Thirteen battalions of foot make 6000 men, nine companies of grenadiers 800, 6800, Horse 2600. Croats 3400. In all 12,800.

*Translation of a letter from an officer of rank in the army of the Empire, dated from the camp at Grimma, Sept. 10, 1759.*

We marched on the 7th instant with a body of 12,000 men, to Torgau, under the command of general St. Andre; The commandant of the place, who was immediately summoned, refused to surrender. The garrison consisted of 300 men. In the night between the 7th and 8th. a corps of 8000 Prussians, consisting of infantry and cavalry, advanced without our notice on the other

side of the Elb, with a train of sixty pieces of cannon, and entered the town of Torgau during the night. The next day we found them drawn up in order of battle, over-against us. They began to cannonade us very briskly; we advanced, however, towards them, in order to come to an action. Upon which they turned their whole force on our left wing, where the regiments of horse of Bareith and Anspach were posted, which, without waiting for the enemy, immediately fled; and by that means gave the Prussian cavalry an opportunity of taking us in flank and rear; and we were forced to retire into a wood, from whence we went in the night to Eulembourg. The regiment of Treves was on the left wing, and formed the rear-guard, until the whole entered the wood. This unfortunate action lasted from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, and our army has suffered greatly by it.

Our whole corps have lost all their camp equipage, tents, kettles, knapsacks, &c. and in short, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment of Treves has likewise lost one cannon, that of Mayence four, and several ammunition waggons. A particular and exact list of our loss cannot yet be given, because the forced marches, which we are still continually making, increase the loss of our stragglers and marauders. I believe the regiment of Treves has lost 200, in killed and wounded, on the spot. Captain Calcum and lieutenant Brahm are prisoners. The troops of Treves behaved very well, and general St. Andre declared publicly, that it was owing to the rear guard, composed of them, that so good a retreat was made. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for service, through the loss of their camp equipages. The poor soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like beasts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths upon their backs; without any vessels for water, or for dressing their provisions. If some method be not found to supply these wants as soon as possible, and to provide them with a place of shelter, till they shall be refitted, they will be forced either to desert, or to perish with misery.

The following is a list of the troops which were in the action. We shall march, according to all appearance, towards Dresden, in order to rejoin the army.

*List of the regiments which were in the affair of the 8th of September, 1759.*

Horse. Trautmansdorff, cuirassiers. Anspach, dragoons. Bareith, cuirassiers. Hohenzollern, dragoons. Palatine, dragoons.

Foot. Mayence, four, Treves, two. Palatine, one. Saxon contingent, two. Wurtemberg, one. Bade Bade, two. Hohenlohe, one. Darmstadt, one. In all fourteen battalions. Two regiments of hussars, and 2000 Croats.

Prince



Prince Ferdinand's camp at Nied-Weimar, Sept. 11. Yesterday his majesty's army marched from Wetter to this place; and this morning the castle of Marbourg surrendered by capitulation. The garrison, which consisted of about 800 men, was made prisoners of war.

There were taken in the castle 318 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 39 officers. In all 857, besides a great quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff is retired from before Munster, and is encamped behind the Weser, near Tellingt; and M. d'Armentieres is returned to Wesel, to wait for his reinforcements, which come up one after another.

The enemy's principal army was this morning encamped above five English miles wide of Gießen; and the head-quarters of M. de Contades, as is reported, are at Anrot; and the corps of M. Broglie in the neighbourhood of Dudenhofen, between Gießen and Wetzlar.

Hague, Sept. 18. The accounts received from Berlin and Magdebourg represent the king of Prussia as still remaining in his former position at Waldau, and the Russians as still posted between Crossen and Cuben. Prince Henry is said to be at Stora in Lusatia, and marshal Daun at Proska. These armies hitherto have only observed each other, but nothing of consequence has passed between them.

An eminent merchant in this city rode four horses at Royston in Hertfordshire, for a wager of 1300 guineas; he was to go 42 miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour 49 minutes. Bets to the amount of several thousand pounds were depending on this match.

#### WEDNESDAY, 26.

The following letter was received by the members for this county and the city of Westminster.

Newcastle-house, Sept. 26, 1759.

Gentlemen,

"In obedience to the commands of the gentlemen of the county of Middlesex and city and liberty of Westminster, who meet on the 19th instant, to consider of the most effectual methods to be taken for the support of his majesty and his government, against the invasion now threatened, and for the security of this county, city, and liberty, I have had the honour to lay before the king, the dutiful and loyal resolutions which they came to thereupon.

I have his majesty's express orders to assure them, of the grateful sense which he has of this proper and seasonable mark of their duty and affection to his person and government, of which his majesty has received such frequent proofs, from his loyal county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, and particularly upon the like occasions. And the king will forthwith direct, that such attendance and assis-

tance shall be given, as may most effectually answer the intentions of these generous and voluntary offers.

The approbation of the measures which his majesty has taken, for the support of the national interests of his kingdoms, is extremely agreeable to the king.

I must beg the favour of you to take the opportunity of acquainting the gentlemen concerned, with his majesty's sense of this fresh mark of their loyalty and zeal for his person and government.

It is a great honour to me to have conveyed this testimony of the duty and affection of the county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, to the king; and to have been directed by his majesty to declare his most gracious acceptance of it."

I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

To Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and George Cooke, Esq; representatives in parliament for the county of Middlesex; and to the Hon. major general Cornwallis, and Sir John Croffe, Bart. representatives for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Above 500 men have enlisted at Guildhall since the publick subscription has been opened (see p. 449.)

[The singular and extraordinary step, that the city of London has taken, in order to reinforce his majesty's armies, and to enable a wise and virtuous administration, to carry their publick spirited designs into execution, in spite of all the efforts of their open, and all the endeavours of their secret enemies, must strike the present age with wonder, and appear a thing almost incredible in succeeding times. It is at once the highest proof of attachment, and the strongest evidence of confidence. There is no doubt, considering the time, the manner, and the extent of this assistance, that it will prove as effectual in its consequences, as in its nature it is unusual.

When one considers the large proportion of the land-tax, which the city of London and its dependencies pay, upon the multitude of the houses, and the high rents at which they are let; when one reflects, on the prodigious income arising from the excise, on the almost innumerable branches of the extensive consumption of its inhabitants; and when one contemplates, the mighty sums that annually flow into the royal revenue, from the duties and customs on the trade of this port; it gives one a high idea of the importance of this metropolis, and of the consummate prudence of the minister, who has so used his authority, as to acquire the good wishes of his fellow citizens.

To all this, if we add the influence of such an example, we may form an adequate notion, of the weight and consequence of the step lately taken. Reflections upon it would



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would be endless, but there is one, so very obvious, and at the same time of such political utility, that it ought not to escape us. "A government is more than absolute, that in all its expences, can safely rely for resources, on the affections of its subjects; and an invariable and inviolable attention to their interest, ought in policy, as well as gratitude, to be the perpetual object of that government, which for its own security, has once had recourse with success, to such resources."]

The company of stationers have given 100 guineas to the Guildhall subscription; the East-India company 500l. the vintners 100l. the ironmongers 100l. the salters 100l. the cordwainers 100l. the grocers 500 guineas, and lord Ligonier 100l. (see p. 449.) The grocers company also gave 100l. to the marine society.

The society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, have given 500l. sterling, to the infant college at New York.

Christopher Irwin, Esq; hath discovered the longitude: The brave lord Howe acted in the kindest and most worthy manner to that gentleman, as may be seen by the certificate underneath. The longitude was observed formally for, several times, and the errors were from seven to fifteen miles, which is much less than the nearest the art requires: In short, it is a thing much easier to practise than was expected. He went from Portsmouth to Plymouth in the *Julon*, from thence to Lord Howe in the *Colchester*: From lord Howe, when he was satisfied, he returned in the *Minerva* frigate to Plymouth, where the *Deptford* being just ready, he came in her to Deal: The experiment was tried in every one of these ships, and it answered extremely well in all; so that the benefits attending this experiment may be relied upon. Prince Edward was so kind as to come and see, and set in the chair, and liked it much; Dr. Blair, his royal highness's mathematical teacher, came with him; and on the facility he found in using the telescope, cried out aloud, This will do, this will do. They came again one evening, and he took an observation for the longitude, when the error did not exceed seven or eight minutes.

*A Copy of Lord Howe's last Certificate.*

Magnanime, off of Ushant, Aug. 11, 1759. On a further experiment of the marine chair contrived by Mr. Irwin, I am of opinion, that an observation of an emersion or immersion of Jupiter's satellites may be made in it at sea, not subject to a greater error than three minutes of time.

Howe.

There is now one John Kennedy, who has tapes, gartering, and laces about Tower-hill, that is now in the hundred and seventh year of his age, being born at Stirling, in Scotland, in the year 1652; but what is remarkable is, that he was in the fleet when the *Goodley* Shovell was cast on the rocks September, 1759.

of Scilly, and was one of the twelve that escaped from that dreadful shipwreck.

His majesty has offered a pardon to any one who will make discovery of the person or persons who wrote and sent a threatening letter, on Sept. 6. to Mr. John Kimber, mayor of Newbury; and the corporation of Newbury a reward of 100l.

ASSIZES, continued from p. 451. At Warwick, a horsetealer received sentence of death, but was reprieved. At Ely, one, for felony; who was reprieved. At Lancaster, a horsetealer. At Bristol one, for stealing two oxen; who was reprieved.

Newcastle, Sept. 1. This week a subscription was opened here by the right worshipful the mayor, the magistrates, and other gentlemen; from which fund they offer two guineas to every likely fellow, fit and willing to serve his majesty in the regiment of the Royal Volunteers recruiting here, or in the 66th regiment, commanded by Col. La Fausille, now quartered in this town and neighbourhood, who shall voluntarily enlist in either of the aforesaid corps, within six weeks from the 29th of August.

The corporation gave the sum of 300 guineas, and the two worthy members, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, made very large subscriptions.

At Newbeggin by the sea, near this town, on Monday last, the fishermen drove on shore a fish twenty-one feet long, and its circumference round the shoulders nine feet, the head resembling that of a grampus, but more depressed, with a fistula in the middle, the structure of the gills remarkable, the foramina being three on each side, in semicircular direction, defended by three rows of a bony lamina. The eye small for the size of the fish, and covered with a skin which concealed all the eye but the iris, which was of a dark blue, the tongue large and flat, the mouth not armed with teeth, the skin of the whole body rough, the fins cartilaginous, and the tail bifid, the stomach of a remarkable size, which, when dilated, must contain full ten gallons, and was full of fine sea-weed and sand. From the anus to the extremity of the tail, the fleshy part of the fish, for two inches deep, was exactly like beef, all the rest of the body resembled the flesh of turbot.

The corporation of Berwick have ordered three guineas to be given to every able-bodied landman (not enrolled in the militia) who shall, within six weeks enlist before any magistrate of that town, to serve in the regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by colonel John Crawford, or the regiment of foot commanded by colonel John La Fausille, over and above all bounty money, so as the same exceeds not one hundred guineas, and what shall exceed that sum is to be raised by subscription.



The magistrates of Glasgow and Dundee, have also ordered bounties to persons who enlist in his majesty's forces.

Dublin, Sept. 15. On Tuesday last the grand canal leading from Dublin to the river Shannon had the water let into it, and a new barge was launched, which was built adjoining to the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burden, in the presence of a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies of distinction, who expressed the greatest satisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts, and sluices, that are already perfected on that most useful undertaking, which has succeeded beyond expectation.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Oct. 16 (see p. 452.)

*Extract of a letter from an officer of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, dated (within sight of the French in Brest water) August 27.*

"This day our whole fleet stood in close to the mouth of the Goulet of Brest water, within sight of the whole French fleet, and saluted them with a discharge of 21 guns from each ship. This Feu de Joye has been occasioned by the late glorious victory obtained by his highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. It is impossible to describe the great spirits of the fleet on this naval rejoicing, within sight and hearing of the enemy."

On discovering a mistake in the order of thanks published by prince Ferdinand on the 1d of August (see p. 440, 451) to the officers of the British artillery, by which captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his serene highness was pleased to write a letter with his own hand to captain Macbean, which was delivered by his excellency count La Lippe Buckeburgh, grand master of the artillery in the allied army, and of which the following is a translation:

SIR,

"It is from a sense of your merit, and a regard to justice, that I do in this manner declare I have reason to be infinitely satisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in so conspicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Tonhausen on the first of August. The talents you possess in your profession did not a little contribute to render our fire superior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade that I am indebted for having silenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the British infantry."

Accept then, sir, from me, the just tribute of my most perfect acknowledgements, accompanied with my sincere thanks. I shall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, desiring only occasions of proving it, being with the most distinguished esteem,

Your devoted, and

entirely affectionate servant,

FERDINAND,

Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

To Capt. Macbean, of the R. British artill.

*Account of FRENCH SHIPS in India, sent from the Cape of Good Hope in April last.*

Ships	Guns	Capt.	Men
* Illustre	54	De Ruiss	600
Fortune	54	L'Obry	600
Centaur	54	Surville	550
Duc d'Orleans	50	Sorville jun.	400
Baleine	40	La Londe	300
Elephant	30	Wencill.	150
Chameau	30	Ommerral	150
Hermione	26	Morphij	150
Penelope	26	Fremigon	150
Renomee	18	St. Martin	100
Conde	60	Rosbo	316
* Vengeur	64	Patiere	500
Grantham prize			
* Achilles	64	Marineir	500
* Zephyr	30	De Grasso	150
* Syren	31	Dubrossy	251

15 ships—632

The three last left Brest October 4, 1758.

It is said were bound to Pondicherry, but are the ships that lay off St. Helena.

Those marked \*, are king's ships.

SHIPS left at MAURITIUS.

Ships	Guns	Capt.
* Zodiaque	74	D'Ache
* Minotaur	74	L'Guill.
* Cor de Prov.	74	Le Chasse
* Active	64	D'Apres
* Duc de Burg.	60	Johannes
* St. Louis	60	
* Sulpide	30	
Moras	50	
Argenson	60	
* Duc de Berry	50	
* Seichelle	50	
Expedition	24	

670

\* Brilliant, of 64 guns, expected at the Cape

15 ships—632 guns

12 ditto—670 ditto

1 ditto expected—64 ditto

1 ditto—44 ditto

29 ships—1410 guns.

Postscript Extraordinary to the Boston Evening

Post, July 31, 1759.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in the expedi-

tion against Canada, to his friend in Boston,

dated Isle-Comte (in the river St. Lawrence)

July 10, 1759.

"I am just now come down from within

a little better than two miles of Quebec city,

where I have had a full prospect of it. Our

army has been landed some days, to the

amount of about 2000, in two divisions,

viz. one on the western extremity of O-

leans Isle; the other on Point Levi (see the

foregoing Map) within cannon shot of the

city, on the south shore. The day before

yesterday 4000 decamped from Orleans, and

landed on the north shore, whereon stand

the city, and without opposition, as I



informed, though the French have two large camps on the same ground. The same day much firing was made by our frigates, some shells thrown from our ketches, tho' with little success, saving two, which I saw fall in their camp, and put them in great confusion; the rest, being about seven, burst in my sight, in the air, and the pieces fell into the water. The French fired smartly from the city on Point-Levi, where we were erecting a battery to play on the city, as we know we are within the range, the French shot going half a mile beyond our battery. Admiral Holmes and Capt. Rous looked into the north shore as near as their heels would let them, and began firing smartly; but I believe the whole was to little purpose as yet on both sides, as the French fired from floating batteries of twenty guns on a quadrangular, five on each side: Their camps lie on high ground, and in my opinion our ships guns cannot reach them: They are said to be 14000 strong, 4 or 5000 of them regulars.

On the 27th of June we had a violent storm for about fourteen hours, which put many transports adrift, dismasted others, tore away their heads even down to the water, by running foul of others, losing their bowsprits, many anchors lost; five or six vessels, as ships, snows, brigs, and schooners put on shore on Orleans, several of them condemned, though I know none, save one Nickerfon, who lives in Hickling's-alley. Much devastation was made among boats, and some people drowned in them, that could not reach their ships; the sea was mighty great; I never saw so much distress among shipping in my whole life, though we met with no great damage. — The night succeeding the storm, the French, thinking we were distressed, sent down the river, with a fair wind and rapid ebb, seven fire-ships completely in flames, but they were by the vigilance of our seamen, towed clear of every ship in the fleet, and grounded on the shore where they finished: They went to windward of the flames, and threw grapplings, with long chains to them, into the fire-ships, and thereby towed them with ropes to the end of the chains.

Where I am now is but 18 leagues from Quebec city; I expect some push has been made since the firing began that I mentioned above, as I was then near under sail for this place, so I hope, upon my return up the river, to be capable of making some judgment how matters may terminate. — We hear nothing how general Amherst goes on, without it is to our disadvantage, as the French give it out; but we believe it to be only to give their own people spirits, though it is some allay to our victories.

I hope, in a month or two, to bring an account of the reduction of the whole country, and that the walls of Quebec are graced by British colours flying thereon.

I am, Sir, your's, &c."

A great number of Protestants, who have been ruined during the war in Germany, have passed through Hanover, going to Denmark, his Danish majesty having promised them all the assistance in his power for their settling in his dominions.

*Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated July 27.*

By the last letters from Boffora of the 20th, we have advice, that the English fleet on the Indian coast had taken Surat, after a siege of forty days; that they had made the moors prisoners of war, and sent the nabob prisoner to Bombay.

The same letters add, that the French had made an unsuccessful attempt on Bombay.

In December last the French were defeated at Golconda, had 30 men killed, and 130 Europeans made prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon taken, and all their baggage."

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 8. **T**HOMAS Griffiths, of Bloomsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Stears.

John Evans, Esq; to Miss Turner.

12. Joseph Treves, Esq; to Miss Da Costa.

William Middleton of Stockeld-Park, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Errington.

Samuel Weston, Esq; to Miss Turner, of Jean, in Staffordshire.

13. Edward Bayntun, Esq; to Miss Wenden, sister to the late dutchess of St. Albans.

Fleetwood Hesketh, of Roseall-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Bould.

14. Richard Frewen, Esq; to Miss Fortye.

16. Mr. James Lockhart, an eminent merchant, to Miss Knight.

17. Charles Ventris Field, Esq; to Miss Reynolds.

Sir William Compton, Bart. to Miss Bradnock.

20. Thomas Gradwell, Esq; to Miss Moore.

23. Charles Selwin, Esq; to Miss Milner.

Sept. 9. The countess of Fingall, was delivered of a son and heir.

10. The countess of Pembroke, of a son and heir.

Lady St. John, of a daughter.

12. Lady of James Beachcroft, Esq; of a son and heir.

13. Lady Aston, of a daughter.

14. Dutches of Ancaster, of a son, who is since dead.

On Aug. 24. The dutches of Savoy, of a prince, who has been baptised by the names Victor Emanuel Cajetan John Nepomucene-Marius, and is called duke of Aoste.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 18. **M**R S. Bearcroft, wife of Edward Bearcroft, Esq; and daughter of the Hon. Walter Moleworth.

29. Hon. Henage Legge, one of the barons of the Exchequer.



The noted Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars.

James Norton, of Barn-Elms, Esq;

30. Richard Gravis, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

Sept. 3. Dr. Middleton, an eminent man-midwife.

Thomas Nutting, Esq; an alderman of Cambridge, aged 78.

5. Alexander Brodie, Esq; son of the late lord Lion, aged 19.

Sir John Heathcoate, Bart. second son of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcoate, aged 71.

6. Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, &c.

Thomas Triggs, of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

7. William Whitaker, Esq; an eminent merchant.

The Right Hon. Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland. The title is extinct.

10. Mrs. Alexander, wife of alderman Alexander.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, an eminent dissenting minister, aged 82.

Joseph Bell, Esq; comptroller of the foreign post-office.

13. Lady viscountess dowager Torrington, relict of Pattee, viscount Torrington.

John Baker, of Penn, in Buckinghamshire, Esq;

15. Sir Edmund Alleyn, Bart. The title is extinct.

16. Right Hon. Charles, viscount Dungarvan, eldest son of the earl of Cork and Orrery.

Right Rev. Dr. James Stopford, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

Edward Grenfield, of Salisbury, Esq;

17. John Fawcett, of Durham, Esq;

Peter Gausen, Esq; an eminent merchant, aged 83.

19. Henry Willett, of Upper Brook-street, Esq;

20. Younge Willes, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffex.

21. Thomas Pearfall, of Haws, in Shropshire, Esq;

Lady of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. member for Newcastle.

23. Nathaniel Wilkes, Esq; an eminent malt-distiller.

25. Henry Musgrave, of Hampstead, Esq;

26. John Blachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, and, in 1750, lord mayor of this city.

Lately. John David Pratville, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Col. Richard James, of the island of Jamaica, aged 103.

William Kemp, Esq; attorney-general of New York.

Peter Wraxall, Esq; secretary for Indian affairs, at New York.

Hannibal Camoux, of Marseilles, in France, aged 121.

On Aug. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Locker, wife of John Locker, Esq; worthy of her

extraction from the excellent bishop Sel-lingfleet.

On the 4th instant, Gideon Wells, M. D. of Cotness, in Yorkshire.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Dr. Moss, was presented to the rectory of St. George, Hanover-square. — Thomas Durnford, M. A. to the rectory of Adderbury, in Kent. — Mr. Todd, to the living of Towlsons-Knights, in Essex. — William Parlege, M. A. to the vicarage of Kiddington, in Lincolnshire. — Joseph Gues, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanton, in Lancashire. — Mr. Curteen, to the rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, in Suffolk. — John Day, LL.B. to the vicarage of Lancerstone, in Cheshire. — Mr. Alsop, to the vicarage of Horton-Mowbray, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Baldwin, to the rectory of Wintesham, in Suffolk. — Mr. James, to the vicarage of Henley, in Devonshire. — Mr. Musgrave, to the rectory of Knapwell, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Samuel Nicholls, LL.D. master of the Temple, to hold the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, with the rectory of St. James, Westminster. — To enable Charles White, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bradley, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Tidworth, in Wiltshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

KENNINGTON, Sept. 12. His majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint Jeffery Amherst, Esq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's colony of Virginia.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. The king has been pleased to grant unto the most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Hon. John Waldegrave, Esq; to be colonel of the second, or the queen's regiment of dragoon guards, whereof the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, was late colonel.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be major-generals: Daniel Webb, the Hon. John Fitzwilliams, James Paterson, Andrew Robinson, Right Hon. Charles Manners, commonly called lord Charles Manners, Robert Anstruther, William A'Court, Charles Montagu, Right Hon. George Forbes, commonly called lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jefferys, William Strobe, Jeffery Amherst, David Watson, Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Sir James Ross, Bart. Archibald Douglas, Robert Artmiger, John Griffin Griffin, Stud-



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Hodgeson, George Augustus Elliott, Richard Michelsen, Sir David Cunyngname, Mrs. John Grey, Thomas Brudenell. Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. lord-mayor of the city of London, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Capt. John Bentley, captain of the War-hunt, received the honour of knighthood, for his bravery in the late engagement under admiral Boscawen. — John Rowles, Esq; was appointed receiver-general of the county of Surrey. — Mr. Nathaniel Bishop, deputy-registrar of the high court of admiralty, in the room of George Bellas, Esq; — Rev. Mr. Clarke was elected professor of geometry, in Gresham-college. — Rowland Phillips, Esq; is appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 4th regiment of foot. — Hans Musgrave, Esq; lieutenant-colonel to the 66th regiment of foot. — Richard Worge, Esq; colonel of a regiment of foot, to be forthwith formed, and William Newton, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel. — Robert Murray Keith, Esq; to be major-commandant of a corps of highlanders, to be forthwith raised.

**B—K—T.**

CLAYBROOKE Venners, of Hackford, in Norfolk, maltster.  
John Whiddett, of Southwark, hop-factor.  
Jonathan Clemition, of Saint Mary Cray, dealer and carpenter.  
Samuel Swinfen, of Northampton, grocer.  
Thomas Beverley, of St. Martin in the Fields, china-man and glass-seller.  
James Walker, of Bigsall, in Yorkshire, tanner.  
John Bridgeman, of Princethnash, in Gloucestershire, glass-painter.  
John Cramp, of Birmingham, butcher.  
Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, hosier.  
William Bald of Westminster, coffee-man.  
Elizabeth Bond, of Moorfields, broker.

**COURSE of EXCHANGE,**

London, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 4  
Ditto at Sight 36 1 2 1/2  
Rotterdam 36 5 2 1/2 Uf.  
Antwerp no Price.  
Hamburgh 36 9.  
Paris 1 Day's Date 10 1/2  
Ditto, 1 Usance 19 7/8  
Bordeaux, ditto 29 1/2  
Cadiz 38 1/2  
Madrid 38 1/2  
Bilboa 38 1/2  
Lisbon 48 1/2  
Genoa 47 1/2  
Venice 50 1/2  
Lisbon 50 1/2  
Porto 50 1/2  
Dublin 9 1/2

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.**

As soon as prince Ferdinand, at the head of the allied army, had made himself master of Cassel, as mentioned in our last,

he detached general Imhoff with a body of troops to reduce the city of Munster, which that general began to bombard and cannonade on the third instant; but marshal Contades having detached from his army M. d'Armentieres with a body of troops, and that body being, upon their march, increased to 14 or 15,000 men, by French troops from the Lower Rhine, general Imhoff was obliged to retire from before Munster on the 5th, until he likewise received a reinforcement, on which he began again to march towards Munster, whereupon, M. d'Armentieres was, in his turn, obliged to retreat towards Wesel, and general Imhoff recommenced the siege of Munster, which city he has, by our last accounts, made himself master of, the French garrison having retired into the castle.

In the mean time, the scene, with regard to the French and allied armies was quite reversed from what it was before the battle of Thornhausen. Before that battle, as the former advanced, the latter retired, leaving garrisons in several places to retard the approach of the enemy; but ever since that battle, as the latter advanced, the former have in the same manner retired, and probably will not stop, until they have retreated to Frankfort on the Mayne, the place they set out from, the beginning of the campaign. After the reduction of Cassel, the first place that made any resistance to the allies in their advance, was the castle of Ziegenhayn, which after about an hour's defence surrendered on the 23d ult, and the garrison consisting of between 3 and 400 men, were made prisoners of war. On the 27th, the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched privately at night from Sconstedt towards Wetter, where Fischer's corps was then posted, which early next morning he surprised and defeated, making above 400 of them prisoners of war, beside the killed. Next day the allied army encamped at Wetter, where it continued till the fourth instant, when the French retreated from Marburg, leaving a garrison of 857 men in the castle. The allies took possession of the town the next day, and began the siege of the castle, which on the 11th surrendered, the garrison being made prisoners of war; after which they moved to Neidar Weimar, where they remained encamped on the 13th, and the French were then encamped at Anrodt near Gießen, where marshal Contades had his head quarters, as also marshal d'Estres, who arrived at the army on the 25th ult, but the former still, it seems, continues in the chief command, to the great disappointment and discouragement of the troops.

Beside the places mentioned in our last, which the Imperial Army had made themselves masters of they likewise made themselves masters of Wittemberg, where there was a strong garrison of Prussians who after a feeble defence, surrendered upon honourable terms; but as they might have held



held out much longer, their commander, general de Hoen, was put under an arrest as soon as he arrived at Berlin. From Wittenberg the Imperial army marched to Dresden, and on the 17th ult. summoned general Schmettau the commandant to surrender, who answered, that he would hold it out to the last extremity, for which purpose he left the new town and retired into the old; upon this, the prince of Deux Ponts gave orders for a regular attack, but before the batteries began to fire, the commandant desired to capitulate, and the city was surrendered on the fourth instant, upon honourable terms. In the mean time, the active and undaunted king of Prussia, had so far recovered from his late disaster, as to be able to keep the Austrian and Russian armies at bay, and to spare a body of troops, which he sent into Saxony under general Wunsch, who soon retook most of the places which the Imperialists had before taken, and at last obtained the victory already mentioned; after which he marched to Leipzig, which surrendered to him on the 13th instant, the Imperial garrison being made prisoners of war.

Ever since the battle of Frankfort on the 12th ult. both the Austrian and Russian armies have continued quite inactive, as his Prussian majesty kept his army always in such a position, as to prevent their being able to make any material impression on the territories of Brandenburg, without attacking him at a great disadvantage, and his brother prince Henry with the army under his command, did the same with respect to Silesia, which is a certain sign that the Prussians did not suffer so much in the battle as their enemies gave out, or otherwise, that there is no good agreement between the Austrians and Russians. So that all we can say of these armies is, that when the last accounts came from thence, the king of Prussia was encamped near Luben, the Russians near Guben, the Austrians near Soraw, all in Lusatia, and prince Henry near Sagan in Silesia.

After the unfortunate battle of Frankfort, the king of Prussia found himself obliged to recall general Kleist, who was with 5 or 6000 men at Demmin in Pomerania, to watch the motions of the Swedes; and that general with his little army accordingly set out from thence on the 13th ult. to join his sovereign. Upon his departure, the Swedes began to move; and having none to oppose them, they soon began to approach Stetin, having in their march made themselves masters of all the little places that could make any resistance; but they met with a little ruffie near Passewalk, where a party of them were surprised by a detachment from the garrison of Stetin, and most of them killed or made prisoners. On the other hand the Swedes, on the fourth instant, reduced the fortress of Swinemunde, the garrison of which, about 440 men, were made prisoners

of war. But their farther progress may perhaps be soon stoppt, for the king of Prussia has detached general Manteuffel with 3000 men to oppose them, and on the 13th instant he set out from Berlin for that purpose.

The late king of Spain, by his will, appointed his eldest brother, the king of the two Sicilies, to succeed to the crown of Spain, and until his arrival, the queen dowager to be regent of the kingdom. Accordingly her majesty immediately assumed the government, and has commanded all officers to continue in their respective posts till further orders.

#### The IDLER.

**I**N the time when Bassora was considered as the School of Asia, and flourish'd by the reputation of its professors, and the confluence of its students, among the pupils that listened round the chair of Albu-mazar, was Gelaleddin, a native of Tauris in Persia, a young man, amiable in his manners, and beautiful in his form, of boundless curiosity, incessant diligence, and irresistible genius, of quick apprehension, and tenacious memory, accurate without narrowness, and eager for novelty without inconstancy.

No sooner did Gelaleddin appear at Bassora, than his virtues and abilities raised him to distinction; he passed from class to class, rather admired than envied by those whom the rapidity of his progress left behind; he was consulted by his fellow students as an oraculous guide, and admitted as a competent auditor to the conferences of the sages.

After a few years, having passed through all the exercises of probation, Gelaleddin was invited to a professor's seat, and entreated to encrease the splendor of Bassora. Gelaleddin affected to consider the proposal, with which, before he considered it, he purposed to comply, and next morning retired into a garden planted for the recreation of students, and entering a solitary walk, began to meditate upon his future life.

"If I am thus eminent, said he, in the regions of literature, I shall be yet more conspicuous in any other place: If I should now devote myself to study and retirement, I must pass my life in silence, unacquainted with the delights of wealth, the influence of power, the pomp of greatness, and the charms of elegance, with all that man envies and desires, with all which keeps the world in motion, by the hope of gaining, or the fear of losing it. I will therefore depart to Tauris, where the Persian monarch resides in all the splendor of absolute dominion: My reputation will fly before me; my arrival will be congratulated by my kinsmen and my friends: I shall see the eyes of those who predicted my greatness sparkling with exultation, and the faces of those that once despised me, clouded



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with envy, or counterfeiting kindness by artificial smiles. I will shew my wisdom by my discourse, and my moderation by my silence: I will instruct the modest with easy gentleness, and repress the ostentatious by reasonable superciliousness. My apartments will be crowded by the inquisitive and the vain, by those that honour, and those that rival me: My name will soon reach the court: I shall stand before the throne of the emperor; the judges of the laws will consult my wisdom, and the nobles will contend to heap gifts upon me. If I shall find that my merit, like that of others, excites malignity, or feel myself tottering on the seat of elevation, I may at last retire to academical obscurity, and become, in my lowest state, a professor of Bassora."

Having thus settled his determination, he declared to his friends his design of visiting Tauris, and saw, with more pleasure than he ventured to express, the regret with which he was dismissed. He could not bear to delay the honours to which he was destined, and therefore hastened away, and in a short time entered the capital of Persia. He was immediately immersed in the crowd, and passed unobserved to his father's house. He entered, and was received, though not unkindly, yet without any excess of fondness, or exclamations of rapture. His father had, in his absence, suffered many losses; and Gelaledin was considered as an additional burden to a falling family.

When he recovered from his surprize, he began to display his acquisitions, and practised all the arts of narration and disquisition; but the poor have no leisure to be pleased with eloquence; they heard his arguments without conviction, and his pleasures without a smile. He then applied himself singly to his brothers and sisters; but found them all chained down by invincible attention to their own fortunes, and sensible of any other excellence than that which could bring some remedy for indigence.

It was now known in the neighbourhood that Gelaledin was returned, and he sat for some days in expectation that the learned would visit him for consultation, or the great for entertainment. But who will be pleased or instructed in the mansions of poverty? He then frequented places of public resort, and contrived to attract notice by the copiousness of his talk. The sprightly were pleased, and went away to censure in some other place his arrogance and his pedantry; and the dull listened quietly for a while, and then wondered why any man should take pains to obtain so much knowledge which would never do him good.

He then solicited the visiers for employment, not doubting but his service would be eagerly accepted. He was told by one that there was no vacancy in his office; by another that his merit was above any patronage but that of the emperor; by a third,

that he would not forget him; and by the chief visier, that he did not think literature of any great use in public business. He was sometimes admitted to their tables, where he exerted his wit, and diffused his knowledge; but he observed, that where, by endeavour or accident, he had remarkably excelled, he was seldom invited a second time.

He now returned to Bassora, wearied and disgusted, but confident of resuming his former rank, and revelling again in satiety of praise. But he who had been neglected at Tauris, was not much regarded at Bassora; he was considered as a fugitive, who returned only because he could live in no other place; his companions found that they had formerly over-rated his abilities, and he lived long without notice or esteem.

76. MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for September, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE Comptroller, pr. 6d. Pridden.
2. A Letter of Consolation to Mr. Romaine, pr. 6d. Burd.
3. The Merchant's Advocate, part 2. pr. 6d. Scott.
4. A Letter from M. Saxe to Louis le Petit, pr. 1s. Woodfall.
5. A Letter to the Norfolk Militia, pr. 2s. Cooper.
6. Faction detected, pr. 6d. Leage.
7. A Letter to M. Belleisle, pr. 1d. Robinson.
8. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Paddington, by John Ketch, Esq; pr. 1s. 1d. Stevens.
9. The Times! an Epistle, pr. 1s. 6d. Pottinger.
10. The Book of Fun, pr. 1s. Stevens.
11. The Discovery, or Lady's Director, pr. 6d. Scymour.
12. A short Address from Lord George Sackville to the Public, pr. 6d. Owen. (See p. 479.)
13. Lord George Sackville's Vindication of Himself, &c. &c. price 1s. Stevens. (See p. 480.)
14. Short Observations on a short Address to the Public, pr. 6d. Fuller.
15. A Reply to Lord George Sackville's Vindication.
16. The Sentiments of an Englishman on Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Cooper.
17. His Lordship's Apology, price 6d. Reeve. [Circumstances gathered from the letters called a Vindication, his lordship's address, and Prince Ferdinand's orders of thanks, have furnished matter for this *span* apology.]
18. A seasonable Antidote against the Poison of Popular Censure, &c. price 6d. Thrush. [This writer, under the mask of defending a certain gentleman's cause, seems to be sneering at him. It may as well be taken for a word in season for B—g, F—ke, M—d—t, as for Lord G—S—, whom



whom he seems to know so little of, as to call him a young nobleman, whereas his lordship is much on the wrong side of 40. In short, 'tis idle, contradictory, and absurd.]

19. An Address to the People of England; at once to silence, by the Voice of Truth, the Cries of Falsehood, Scurrility, and Dulness, pr. 1s. Bord.—[This piece seems to have been fabricated by the same hand with the foregoing, and also uses the term young nobleman. What the writer says, p. 12, is very applicable to himself: "The trade of pamphleteering has never, within my recollection, been carried on in a manner more extensive than the present; nor do I remember that the dealers in it were ever more abominable cheats."]

20. A Vindication of Lord G. Sackville, inscribed to the Duke of Dorset, price 6d. Henderson.—[An excellent vindication indeed! His Majesty was his godfather, and he could not be guilty! (The writer forgot 'twas his late majesty.) He commanded regiments who were too experienced and too brave to be restrained from action by his lordship, if Prince Ferdinand had sent them orders to advance! No, they would have secured him, and put him under arrest!—Here's soldiership for you! In short, the whole pamphlet is all of a piece, a confused jargon and jumble, and one of those productions that well merited the censure of his lordship, as containing "dispositions of cavalry and infantry which never existed, &c." (See p. 481.)]

21. The Conduct of a Noble Lord scrutinized. Fuller.—[This scrutiny may serve as a counterpart to the above vindication. 'Tis dull, unmeaning, rude, scandalous, and ridiculous.]

22. Remarks on the above, price 1s. Thrush.

23. Yet one Vindication more, price 1s. Wilkie.—[As trifling and absurd as most of the vindications that preceded it.]

24. A Letter to the Marquis of Granby, pr. 1s. Pridden.—[This pamphlet rings changes upon the Letter to a late noble Commander, of which we gave some account in our last, p. 404. From that and some other pieces he states the complaint against Lord G—S—, and calls upon the marquis to accuse or acquit him. 'Tis an odd piece, and the author's own censure of himself is very just, "These are but weak arguments, and only such as are founded upon my own conjecture."]

25. A Letter from a P—m—e in I—l—d to a certain Great Man, pr. 1s. Stevens.—[From the consideration of many noble persons having suffered in their reputations, by the imputation of an unnatural crime, &c. this decent pamphleteer endeavours to console the great man under his misfortune.]

26. A Parallel, between the case of Admiral Byng and Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

27. The Black Book, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

28. Important Considerations on the pre-

sent critical Situation of Affairs, price 4d. Medley.

29. The Lamentations of the people of France, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

#### POETICAL.

30. An Ode on the glorious victory of gained over the French in Germany, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

31. The true Cause of a certain General Officer's conduct, pr. 1s. Stevens.—[A sorry squib, destitute of wit, poetry, and modesty.—Specimen—

"Merit and wit has always been

"The butt of envious, spiteful men,"]

32. A select Collection of Epitaphs, pr. 1s. Stevens.

33. Apollo, or the Muses Choice, pr. 1s. Pridden.

34. The Musical Companion, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

#### SERMONS.

35. On August 1. By Mr. Langford, pr. 6d. Gardner.

36. At Newbury, on Aug. 12. By Tho. Penrose, A. M. pr. 6d. Newbery.

37. At Guildford Assizes. By Mr. Sellon, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

38. On the death Mr. Lloyd. By Mr. Ashworth, pr. 6d. Buckland.

39. Occasioned by the victory on Aug. 1. By Mr. Radcliff, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Aug. 14, to Sept. 18.

Christened	Males	684	1318
	Females	654	
Buried	Males	1068	2069
	Females	1001	
Died under 2 Years old			894
Between 2 and 5			199
5 and 10			79
10 and 20			75
20 and 30			156
30 and 40			150
40 and 50			141
50 and 60			135
60 and 70			114
70 and 80			75
80 and 90			42
90 and 100			9
Buried	Within the Walls	—	134
	Without the Walls	—	494
	In Mid. and Surry	—	1003
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	432

Weekly.	Aug. 21	—	430
	28	—	388
Sept.	4	—	389
	11	—	463
	18	—	399
			2069

Increased in the Burials to Sept. 11. 373  
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

Dr. 1s. 9d.